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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

For the purpose of the District Economic Supplement, the Anchorage District is divided into two statistical areas -- the Southcentral or Region II and the Southwest (Kuskokwim) or Region III. In terms of statistical subregions, Election or Census Districts 7 through 15 comprise Region II and 16, 17 and 24 comprise Region III. (Without a fully developed borough or county system, the election districts are used as a base for most statistical studies in Alaska).

This portion of the supplement summarized is confined to Region II, an areal entity of 90,640,000 acres which includes the Glennallen, Cook Inlet, and the Bristol Bay Resource Areas. BLM has major management responsibilities over two-thirds of this land area or about 60,700,000 acres. But in the final analysis, it is the people living within and outside of this region who make the economic forces function and direct the future growth of this region.

District Economy

The economy of this region is currently centered around the Anchorage area which has rapidly polarized into a major center of commerce, finance, marketing, distribution, communication, and transportation for the State. The resurgence of the fishing industry, the development of the petroleum industry, and the growing tourist industry have contributed to broaden the region's narrow export base. Except for some primary manufacturing, there is no secondary manufacturing in the

region. With small market size and high cost of the factors of production, growth in the manufacturing sector has been slow.

With exception of oil and gas and sand and gravel production, the total production and values in the mining sector have been generally declining over the past twenty years.

Agriculture, while an important sector in the region, continues to play a small part in the State's economy. About 80 percent of the State's agricultural production and almost all of the livestock grazing areas within the State are presently located within this region. Stiff competition from inshipments of agricultural products from outside of Alaska is curtailing the growth of this industry.

Both coastal and interior forest land types representing about 22 percent of the commercial forest lands in Alaska are located within this region. About 95 percent of the total Alaskan timber harvest, however, is occurring in the Southeastern region of Alaska. Development of the coastal timber within this region is gaining momentum from the stimulus provided by the Japanese export market.

The commercial fisheries, although highly seasonal, employs the largest number of people in the region. In terms of wage and salary payments it ranks third behind Federal Government, civilian employment and the petroleum industry. The region's commercial fisheries account for about 60 percent of the State's total catch. In 1966, this was valued at $49,581,362 to the fishermen.

It is estimated that 57 percent of the 86,700 tourists who came to Alaska in 1967, visited in this region. In terms of primary wage growth rate during 1964 to 1967, tourism was second only to the oil and gas industry. Tourist expenditure in the Anchorage area amounted to about $18 million in 1968.

In terms of year-round employment, the Government sector within this region employed 17,500 people in 1967. While the growth trend in employment is declining relative to the other sectors, the Government sector still plays a dominant role in the region's economic base.

The rapid growth in the region's trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and service sectors illustrates the growth of the whole economy in Region II. With Anchorage as its hub, these sectors contributed 31.7 percent of the non-agricultural civilian work force employment compared to 28.4 percent for the State.

The region participates in the transportation sector in a large way. With its harbor and air terminal facilities and a major share of the State's highway and railroad systems located within its boundaries, Region II not only provides for passenger access but also serves as a cargo consolidation point for export products and a breakout point for inshipment to other regions of Alaska. The proposed Trans Alaskan Pipeline System from the North Slope to Valdez will add another aspect of the transportation infrastructure within this region.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of District

While the railbelt areas of Region II are most populous, the region also has its share of small remote villages, particularly in the Aleutian and Bristol Bay subregions. About 70.3 percent of the people in this region resided in the Anchorage election district in 1967. BLM lands by nature of the State's land selection program are located primarily in the rural areas of Region II.

About 55 percent or 155,000 of the State's population was located within this region in 1969. Based on this estimate, the region experienced a population growth of about 30.2 percent since 1960. At this rate of growth, the region's population estimate for 1980 is about 202,300.

The Natives made up 8 percent, the non-Native 78 percent, and the military 14 percent of the region's population in 1966.

Like the rest of Alaska, the median age of the populace within this region was a young 23.3 years in 1960. The region was also favored with 81 percent of its population age 25 years and older attaining more than a grade school education in 1960. The median years of education completed by persons over age 25 years in 1960 was slightly higher than 12.1 school years reported for the State.

The personal income pattern for the region during 1960 to 1968 showed a declining trend in the military and Federal employment shares. Although corresponding increases were noticeable for the construction,

commodity producing and distributive industries, the Federal spendings still played a dominant part in the economic base of this region.

Per capita personal income for the region in 1965 was $3,438 in comparison to $3,847 for the Anchorage area, and $3,181 for the State. Although the 1967 per capita personal income rose to $3,550 for the State in contrast to $3,137 for the Nation, the per capita personal income distribution does not correctly reveal the general conditions of poverty prevailing in the Native sector of the region's population.

In terms of number employed by sectors in 1966, Government employment accounted for 41.2 percent followed by 16.2 percent for wholesale and retail trade, 11.9 percent for services, and scaling down the other sectors to 2.5 percent for mining. The index of growth during 1961 to 1966, however, showed mining (oil and gas primarily) at the top with 1.95 followed by finance with 1.34, construction with 1.23 and service with 1.04.

The region, like all other regions in Alaska, is plagued by a high rate of unemployment. The seasonal feature of the fishing industry and severe climatic conditions both contributed to the high average annual unemployment rate. Unemployment ranged from 7.5 percent to 8.5 percent in contrast to 8.0 to 9.9 percent for the State during 1960 to 1968.

Contribution of BLM Resources

BLM lands in Region II provided 119,460 AUM's of livestock feed in 1968. Present carrying capacity of the BLM grazing lands is estimated at 165,300 AUM's.

On basis of the 1968 livestock inventory within this region, the livestock industry's dependency on BLM forage was about 75 percent. Within the user influence areas, primarily the Kodiak Island group, Aleutian Island group and the Glennallen area, the livestock industry's or all 37 BLM grazing leasees were nearly 100 percent or 100 percent dependent on BLM forage.

The livestock industry's contribution to the economy of Region II has been less than one percent in terms of gross receipts reported in 1968. Although 75 percent of the livestock industry is located in the Kodiak and Aleutian Island groups, these subregions contributed only about 15 percent of the industry's gross receipts. The difficulties of this industry's growth in sharing a larger portion of the Alaskan red meat market is discussed in the body of this report.

Despite its smallness and slow growth rate, the growth trend in the livestock inventory for the period 1961 to 1968 shows that livestock feed dependency on BLM lands will be approaching 209,000 AUM's by 1980 (an increase of 75 percent over that provided in 1968). At present estimate of carrying capacity, a deficit need for 43,700 AUM's is indicated by 1980.

BLM's timber harvest in Region II during the past decade has been small and limited to local consumption and uses for fuel wood and houselogs. By commercial standards, BLM timber within this region has remained substantially untouched.

External demand for wood products, particularly from the Japanese market, has created some promising developments for the region's commercial forest timber inventory of about 23.3 billion board feet. With exception of local consumption and uses described above, the user influence areas for the export market during the next decade will likely be confined primarily to the coastal forest of this region or non-BLM lands. The industry's dependence on timber supply will likewise be confined to the Forest Service, State, boroughs, and private lands.

While the potential for development of the local markets does not appear as promising, it is possible to demonstrate that 19 to 23 million board feet of Alaska's annual internal demand for lumber products could be supplied from the interior commercial forest lands. The sparse population on the settled areas of BLM land holdings, however, makes development of such a market difficult. A surplus supply of timber is indicated for the planning horizon.

At this writing BLM's timber inventory and annual allowable cut computations have not been completed.

The production or total supply data on the outdoor recreation capacity for BLM lands within this region can not be quantified, but there are evidences of some imbalanced use-pressures occurring due to Alaska's limited access road development.

By a rough measure, it is estimated that BLM lands contribute about six million or a third of the region's resident and tourist outdoor recreation participation days by select activities listed in the body of the report. By individual activities and by user influence areas, it can be also demonstrated that BLM lands contributed 100 percent of the outdoor recreation demand for some of the subregions or election districts.

In terms of tourist and recreation industry, it is roughly estimated that the outdoor recreation participation days provided by BLM lands for tourists and residents generated about $90 million of recreation oriented expenditures in 1967. About $68 million of this expenditure was spent in Alaska or shared mostly by the local economy of this region.

Allowing for growth in personal income and increases in leisure and mobility, outdoor recreational demand on BLM lands can be expected to increase by 10 to 15 percent over and above the benchmark projection of 9,165,800 participation days for select activities expected from BLM lands by 1980. Under the present level of recreational development on BLM lands, an excess demand is indicated.

Wildlife contribution to the regional economy is treated under the hunting and fishing aspects of outdoor recreation.

Total mineral production value in Region II was $129,883,000 in 1967. Oil and gas production accounted for about 97 percent of this value.

BLM's contribution to the oil and gas industry of this region is reflected in its leases on the Kenai and Cook Inlet areas which accounted for about 45 percent of the oil and 43 percent of the gas production in 1967. In terms of royalty and rental receipts, the State's share of these payments amounted to $3,526,398 and $4,070,451 respectively.

Other mineral production values by subregions are shown in the body of this report, but there are no direct breakdown by minerals available for the region. With locatable mineral production on the down trend during the past 20 years, it is estimated that most of the remaining three percent of the production value for 1967 were attributable to sand and gravel production.

National mineral demand outlook for the next decade indicates short supply for both energy and metal requirements. Price and cost constraints, however, will determine how effectively the known Alaskan mineral deposits will be developed for the national and international markets.

With exception of the Outer Continental Shelf oil developments, oil and gas dependency on BLM lands will likely decrease. It is expected that the State land selection program and the Native land claim

settlements will likely occupy the lands with the more promising oil and gas prospects. Dependency on BLM lands for the locatable minerals, however, is expected to hold strong despite the State land selections.

The major rivers in Region II are estimated to discharge an average of 88.9 billion-gallon-day of water. On the basis of land area, BLM lands contribute about 73 percent or 65.2 billion-gallon-day of this discharge. Extensive sources of ground water are also available within this region, but its capacity is not known.

With 1965 withdrawal and consumption of water in Alaska at less than one percent of the total discharge, and projected use by 1980 reaching about 1.5 percent, the availability of water with exception of local situations is not expected to be a problem for the growth and development of Alaskan resources.

BLM currently has major management responsibility over two-thirds of the land area or 60,700,000 acres in Region II. As of January, 1970, a little less than half of the BLM lands was classified under the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964. With exception of certain areas designated for disposal, the major portion of the classified lands were retained for multiple use management.

Most urban and industrial land uses have occurred in the four boroughs located within the BLM's designated Cook Inlet Resource Area. About half of the State's land selections and major portion of lands patented to the State are located within this Resource Area.

Out of 60 Native villages located within this region on the public domain, only six villages have established on patented lands.

Agricultural use of BLM lands was limited to grazing use covering about 1,374,000 acres, mostly in the Kodiak and Aleutian Island groups.

The need to use BLM lands for utility and transportation right-of-ways (power line, oil pipeline, and roads), and for development of the gas, food and lodging type of services will occur during the next decade; but short of a major mineral discovery or development of the known minerals on or near BLM lands, the demand for additional BLM lands for urban, industrial, and agricultural expansion and development is not expected to be significant during this planning horizon.

A summary of the findings, interpretations and conclusions in table format follows:

Format for Summary of Resource Production, Consumption and Need: Present and Projected (District-wide)

Item	Resource Products or Uses					
	Livestock Feed (aums)		Merchantable Wood Products (MBF)		Outdoor Recreation (Participation days)	
Present Situation:	Total	BLM	Total	BLM	Total	BLM
Production	209,000	165,300 a/	23,300,000	1,900,000 b/	19,225,800	6,028,100 d/
Consumption	163,160	119,460	10,500	c/	19,225,800	6,028,100
Need	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(+)	(+)
Benchmark Projection to 1980:						
Production	226,775	165,300	23,300,000	1,900,000	29,325,100	9,165,800
Consumption	245,900	209,000	e/	e/	29,325,100	9,165,800
Need	19,125	43,700	(-)	(-)	(+)	(+)

	Minerals	Water (MGD)		Other Land Uses
Present Situation:	f/			h/
Production		88,900	65,200	
Consumption		500 g/	370 g/	
Need		(-)	(-)	
Benchmark Projection to 1980:	f/			h/
Production		88,900	65,200	
Consumption		5,200 g/	3,800 g/	
Need		(-)	(-)	

a/ Estimated present capacity without management
b/ Estimated-pending inventory and allowable cut computation
c/ Minimal consumption for fuel wood and houselogs
d/ Estimate for select activities listed in narrative
e/ Difficult to estimate- see narrative
f/ See narrative
g/ Estimate on per capita basis- industrial uses will not be correctly reflected
h/ See narrative

(+) indicates excess demand
(-) indicates excess supply

Format for Summary of Amount and Incidence of Values Arising from Use of Public Land Resources (Districtwide)

	Estimated Value of Product or Use Per Unit			
	Livestock Feed (AUM)	Saw Timber (MBF)	Outdoor Recreation (Participation Day)	Other Resource Products
Monetary Value to:				
1. BLM a/	$0.05	$6.00	$14.17 f/	
2. Initial users b/	0.05	6.00	14.17	
3. Local economies c/	0.13	15.48	36.56	
4. National economy d/	0.05	6.00	14.17	
Non-monetary Value to:				
1. Initial users	5	5	5	
2. Local communities	5	5	5	
3. Major interest groups				
a. hunters			5	
b. fishermen			5	
c. tourist			4	
d.				

a/ Exchange price - not necessarily market value. b/ Estimated market value.

c/ Local income multipliers for resource products should be used. These multipliers will vary from one area to another. Income multiplier used was developed in Federal Field Committee for Development in Alaska's A Subregional Economic Analysis for Alaska. Multiplier of 2.58 for distributive and supportive sectors was derived from an economic base study model. The report admits that this multiplier is unrealistically large for Alaska where leakages from Alaska are known to be high.

d/ No national income multipliers are used in this example. These may be required when significant quantities of a commodity are imported or exported at a national level.

e/ A 10-point rating system is used in this example: 5-high, 4-medium, 3-medium, 2-medium low, and 1-low. Values can be either positive or negative and should be assigned by persons intimately familiar with public attitudes and opinions.

f/ Based on participation day expenditure on Kenai National Moose Range.

PURPOSE

This supplement provides a framework of reference for determining the role of BLM resources located within the Anchorage District to help meet present and projected needs. Needs as used here refer to a situation where there is an imbalance between wants of people (demand) and the availability of the resource (supply) for satisfaction. The supplement will also serve as a source of information to the District for establishing choice among alternatives and competitive resource use consistent with BLM objectives.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The supplement will describe the shape of the District economy, its nature and extent, and where possible relate the activities or linkages between BLM resources and the local, district, and State economy. It may tend to be subjective when economic and social data are scarce, but the supplement is developed as a starting place where newly available data and transitional changes could be incorporated in a periodic but continuous updating process.

To help recognize the social, economic, geographical and natural resource endowment characteristics of the Anchorage District, an area which is just a little less than half of the State of Alaska, a regional approach is adopted and used as a basis for the district's statistical area. Thus, by using the election districts as a base for grouping and delineating subregions, the Anchorage District can be treated to encompass two

subregions--the Southcentral area, or hereafter designated as Region II, with about 90,710,000 acres; and the Southwest area, or Region III, with about 65,400,000 acres. 1/

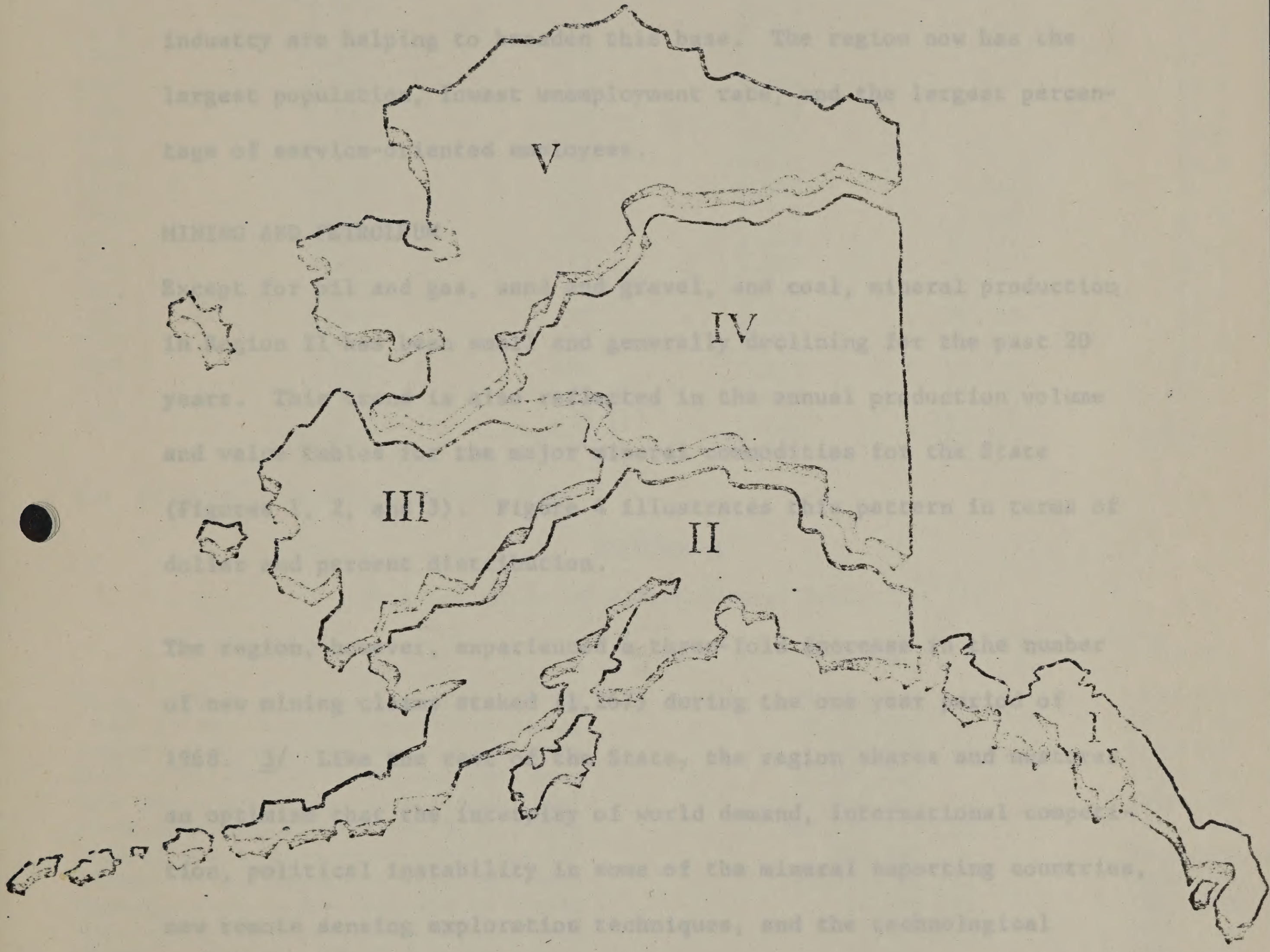
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT ECONOMY

Southcentral Region. The Southcentral region or Region II of the State, as shown on the Alaska Region Map, spreads over an area from the Malaspina Glacier on the east to the Aleutian Islands to the west. It covers the Susitna River basin, Cook Inlet and its tributaries, the Copper River basin, Kodiak Island, the other islands in the Gulf of Alaska, the Alaskan Peninsula, and the Aleutian Islands. The region includes election districts 7 through 15. 2/

A detailed presentation of the geographical, institutional, landownership, and other descriptive characteristics of the district will be shown in the District Management Profile (1604). For the purposes of this supplement, the BLM designated Glennallen, Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay Resource Areas encompasses the aerial expanses of Region II. Figure 111 in the lands section of this supplement provides a roster of the land acreages for these resource areas.

This region is currently known for its petroleum, commercial fisheries, agriculture, livestock, recreation and tourism, and guide industries. It once supported an active mining industry, most notable of which was the Kennecott Copper Mines in the McCarthy area of the Wrangell Mountains. With the past shift from a basic fishing and mining economy to defense and construction, Region II with Anchorage as its hub,

ALASKA REGION MAP



rapidly polarized into the main center of activity for banking, insurance, wholesaling, retailing, communication, and transportation for most of the State. While the region's export base is still narrow, the resurgence of the fishing industry and development of the petroleum industry are helping to broaden this base. The region now has the largest population, lowest unemployment rate, and the largest percentage of service-oriented employees.

MINING AND PETROLEUM

Except for oil and gas, sand and gravel, and coal, mineral production in Region II has been small and generally declining for the past 20 years. This trend is also reflected in the annual production volume and value tables for the major mineral commodities for the State (Figures 1, 2, and 3). Figure 4 illustrates this pattern in terms of dollar and percent distribution.

The region, however, experienced a three-fold increase in the number of new mining claims staked (1,267) during the one year period of 1968. 3/ Like the rest of the State, the region shares and nurtures an optimism that the interplay of world demand, international competition, political instability in some of the mineral exporting countries, new remote sensing exploration techniques, and the technological ability to process lower grades of ore at a competitive cost/price level will bring a new era of mineral exploration and development.

Employment in the mining and petroleum industry within the region slowly increased from 612 in 1961 to 722 in 1965 and then rose to

FIGURE 1

Production of Major Commodities since 1949
Dollar Value (Thousands)

Year	Gold	Mercury	Coal	Oil and Gas	Total all Production (Millions)
1950	$ 10,125	$	$ 3,033	$	$ 17.9
1951	8,387		3,767		19.5
1952	8,420	6	5,779		26.3
1953	8,882	8	8,452		24.3
1954	8,699	277	6,442		24.4
1955	8,725	12	5,759		25.4
1956	7,325	853	6,374		23.4
1957	7,541	1,349	7,296		30.2
1958	6,525	774	6,931		20.9
1959	6,262	851	6,869	311	20.5
1960	5,887	940	6,318	1,496	21.9
1961	3,998	816	5,868	17,776	34.7
1962	5,784	711	6,409	31,657	54.2
1963	3,485	76	5,910	33,760	67.8
1964	2,045	95	5,008	35,490	66.1
1965	1,479	104	6,095	35,614	83.2
1966	956	101	6,953	50,418	86.3
1967	803	79	7,178	95,455	134.6
1968	814	78 (1)	5,034	187,900	218.6
	106,142	7,130	115,475	489,877	1,000.2

(1) Estimate - no data available 1968.

FIGURE 2

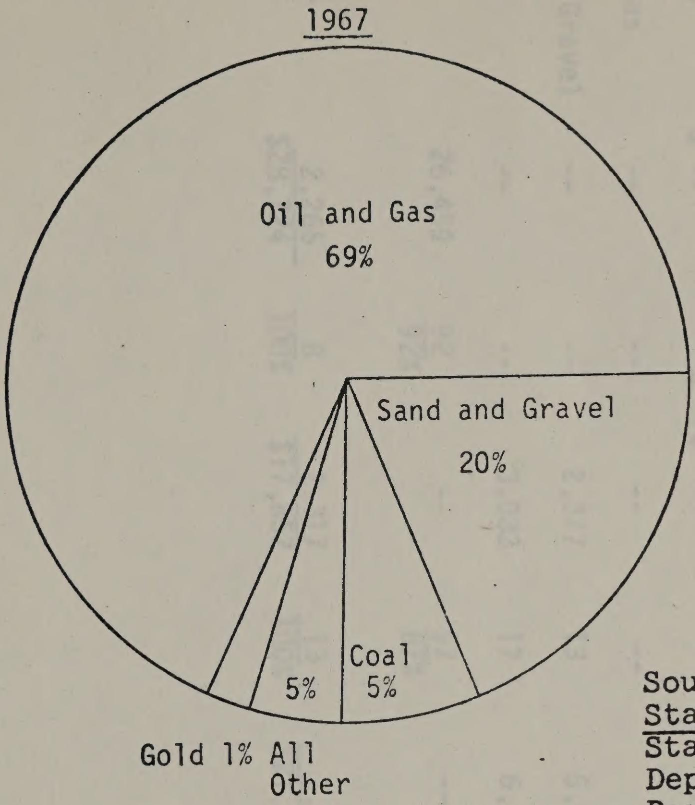
Physical Volume of Alaska Mineral Production (1)

Mineral	Quantity	Years
Total gold------------------troy ounces	29,944,000	1880-1968
Total silver----------------troy ounces	19,075,000	1906-1968
Copper-----------------------short tons	690,011	1880-1967
Coal-------------------------short tons	20,631,000	1951-1968
Sand and gravel--------------short tons	171,530,000	1958-1968
Crude petroleum-------------42 gal bbls	159,714,917 (2)	1958-1968
Natural gas-----------------million ft^3	266,935	1948-1968
Stone------------------------short tons	10,893,000 (3)	1921-1966
Mercury-------------------760 lb flasks	34,999 (4)	1902-1968
Tin--------------------------short tons	2,400 (3)	1902-1966
Chromite--(approx. $45\% CR_2O_3$)--long tons	29,000	1917-1957
Tungsten------------short ton units WO_3	7,000	1916-1958
Antimony--(approx. 53% Sb)---short tons	3,443 (4)	1928-1968
Lead-------------------------short tons	25,014	1906-1968

(1) Except platinum, uranium, barite, and other commodity figures which are confidential. 1968 production estimated and included in total.
(2) Only other crude petroleum recorded production was from the Katalla area. From 1901 to 1932, 154,000 barrels of oil were produced there.
(3) Production data, if any, withheld in 1967 and 1968.
(4) Estimate - no data available 1968.

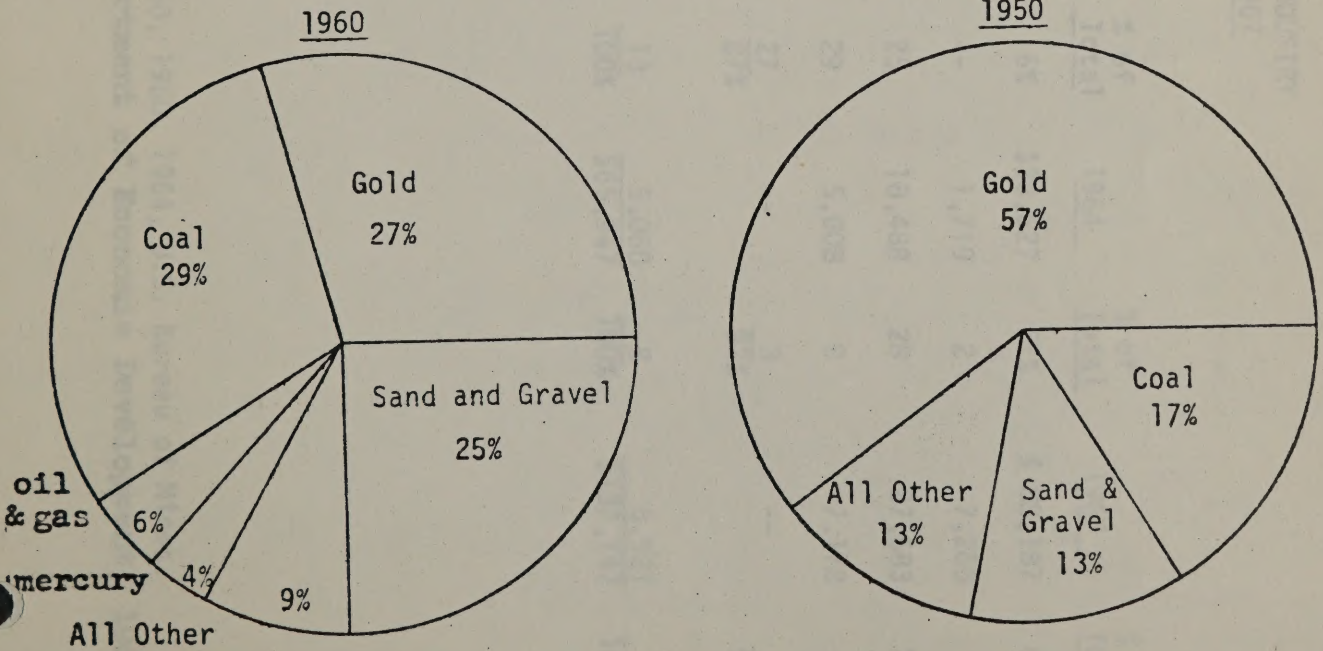
Source: Division of Mines and Geology Report For The Year 1968, State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources

FIGURE 3
VALUE OF ALASKA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION BY MAJOR PRODUCT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL VALUE
Comparative Years
1950, 1960, & 1967



Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

Total Value of 1967 Mineral Production: $137,147,000



Total Value of 1960 Mineral Production: $21,860,000

Total Value of 1950 Mineral Production
$17,852,000

FIGURE 4
ALASKA'S CHANGING MINERAL INDUSTRY
Selected Years 1940 - 1967
($000 omitted)

	1940	% of Total	1950	% of Total	1960	% of Total	1964	% of Total	1967	% of Total
Petroleum	$ --	--%	$ --	--%	$ 1,230	6%	$33,627	51%	$ 88,187	64%
Natural Gas	--	--	--	--	30	--	1,719	2	7,268	5
Sand and Gravel	--	--	2,377	13	5,483	25	18,488	28	27,683	20
Coal	--	--	3,033	17	6,318	29	5,008	8	7,178	5
Gold	26,459	92	--	57	--	27	--	3	--	1
		92%		87%		87%		92%		95%
All Other	2,265	8	2,317	13	2,912	13	5,060	8	5,921	5
	$28,724	100%	$17,852	100%	$21,860	100%	$65,947	100%	$137,147	100%

Source: 1967, Alaska Department of Natural Resources. 1940, 1950, 1960, 1964, U.S. Bureau of Mines.
Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

1,043 in 1966. Although activities in the oil industry influenced the 1966 total, employment in this sector accounted for 2.5 percent of the total number employed within this region. Out of the statewide total of 1,400 in 1967, about 14 percent or 200 were employed in the metals and another 14 percent or 200 were employed in the coal operations and the remaining 72 percent or 1,000 in the oil and gas operations. 4/

BLM relationship to this sector is reflected mostly by its allocation, to the State, of 90 percent of receipts collected from the oil and gas leases in the Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet areas (BLM lands selected by the State but not yet patented), and from the other outstanding oil and gas leases on BLM lands in the Alaskan Peninsula and Copper River basin. Furthermore, the potential for outer continental shelf petroleum development in the Bristol Bay and Gulf of Alaska and other inland developments of oil and locatable minerals on the public lands within this region are likely to bring greater BLM involvements.

AGRICULTURE

Out of the 375 million acres in Alaska, about one percent or 3.7 million are considered suitable for farming and another two percent or 6.3 million acres are considered suitable for livestock grazing (exclusive of reindeer). 5/ In 1967, less than one percent or about 17,425 acres of the suitable farm land were used for crop production. 6/

The total production value of the agricultural products for the State was $5,350,000 in 1968. 7/ As shown in Figure 5, Region II, which

includes agricultural districts 2, 3, and 5 (Matanuska Valley, Kenai Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands), accounted for $4,382,800 or 82 percent of this value in 1968. 8/

Thus, while agriculture is not presently an important part of the State's economy, it is relatively an important sector in this region. Matanuska Valley, for example, produced 70 percent of Alaska's total agricultural output during the last 15 years. 9/ In addition, almost all of the livestock grazing areas in the State are located in this region; namely, the Kodiak Island group, Trinity Islands, Shumagin group, Aleutian group and the southern parts of the Kenai Peninsula.

Actual production and value by crop and livestock for 1967 and 1968 are shown in Figures 6 to 16. 10/ For the most part, both Matanuska Valley and the Kenai Peninsula produced similar products while the Aleutian Islands produced livestock products only.

Like the national pattern, the total average annual agricultural employment in this region has been falling. From a high of 1,000 people in 1963, agricultural employment dropped to 740 people in 1967. 11/ The average number of persons in agricultural employment was reported at 900 for the entire State in 1967. 12/ This represented less than one percent of the total civilian work force of 96,400 people.

10/ In using these tables, the data shown for Matanuska Valley, Kenai Peninsula, and the southwest district, except for reindeer, are to be considered as production and values for Region II.

FIGURE 5

DOLLAR VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES BY AREAS FOR 1968

	Tanana Valley		Matanuska Valley		Kenai Penin.		Southeast		Southwest		State	
	Dollars	%	Dollars	%	Dollars	%	Dollars	%	Dollars	%	Dollars	%
Production Value of:												
Crops	406,200	19.6	1,429,600	68.9	224,100	10.8	5,500	.3	9,600	.4	2,075,000	100
Livestock and Poultry	217,200	6.6	2,355,500	71.9	113,000	3.5	17,300	.5	575,000	17.5	3,278,000	100
Sale Value of:												
Crops	208,900	20.5	732,100	72.0	75,000	7.4	*	*	1,000	.1	1,017,000	100
Livestock and Poultry	189,800	6.2	2,288,600	74.9	84,400	2.8	8,200	.3	482,000	15.8	3,053,000	100
Total Value of Prod.	623,400	11.7	3,785,100	70.7	337,100	6.3	22,800	.4	584,600	10.9	5,353,000	100
Total Value of Sales	398,700	9.8	3,020,700	74.2	159,400	3.9	8,200	.2	483,000	11.9	4,070,000	100

* Small amount, combined with other districts.

FIGURE 6

	ALASKA					U. S.	
Year	Sheep Shorn	Weight Per Fleece	Wool Production	Sale Price 1/ Per Pound	Value of 1/ Production	Weight Per Fleece	Sale Price 1/ Per Pound
1960	11,000	11.4	125,000	40 ¢	50,000	8.54	42.0 ¢
1961	12,000	10.7	128,000	40	51,000	8.51	43.0
1962	12,000	12.2	146,000	49	72,000	8.45	47.7
1963	14,000	11.9	167,000	58	97,000	8.53	48.5
1964	16,000	11.8	189,000	61 2/	115,000 2/	8.34	53.2
1965	18,000	11.6	209,000	53	111,000	8.48	47.1
1966	19,000	11.3	215,000	57 2/	123,000 2/	8.51	52.1
1967	21,000	11.7	246,000	40	98,000	8.58	39.8
1968	23,000	11.5	264,000	35	92,000	8.58	40.5

1/ Net value to grower after freight to market and handling costs have been paid.
2/ Only small amount of wool sold during the year. Price for calculating value of production based on limited sales occurring within the year.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 7

		GRAIN HAY 1/			GRASS HAY				
		Harvested	All Grain Hay Production		Harvested Acres			All Grass Hay Production	
District	Year	Acres	Tons	Value	Native	Other 2/	Total	Tons	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	498	746	38,500	122	1,028	1,150	1,350	84,200
	1967	380	530	24,000	450	1,100	1,550	1,800	103,000
	1968	300	350	16,000	350	1,000	1,350	1,850	101,000
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	716	1,174	59,140	88	3,980	4,068	5,560	338,560
	1967	620	960	45,000	200	4,400	4,600	8,600	456,000
	1968	400	600	29,000	400	3,800	4,200	5,400	280,000
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	226	320	18,360	424	494	918	934	59,740
	1967	300	510	31,000	900	800	1,700	1,470	103,000
	1968	200	150	9,000	1,100	850	1,950	2,200	143,000
Southeast	1962-66	*	*	*	90	38	128	110	6,040
	1967	*	*	*	50	-	50	50	2,500
	1968	-	-	-	60	-	60	50	3,000
Southwest	1962-66	*	*	*	76	20	96	86	5,860
	1967	*	*	*	100	-	100	80	5,500
	1968	*	*	*	90	50	140	100	7,000
State Total	1962-66	1,440	2,240	116,000	800	5,560	6,360	8,040	494,400
	1967	1,300	2,000	100,000	1,700	6,300	8,000	12,000	670,000
	1968	900	1,100	54,000	2,000	5,700	7,700	9,600	534,000

1/ Includes mixed grains, oats and barley. 2/ Brome, timothy and other tame grasses.

* Small acreage, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TOTAL HAY

			Production			Sales	
District	Year	Harvested Acres	Yield per Acre	Total Tonnage	Value	Tons	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	1,648	1.27	2,096	122,700	480	28,400
	1967	1,930	1.21	2,330	127,000	400	23,000
	1968	1,650	1.33	2,200	117,000	500	26,000
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	4,784	1.41	6,734	397,700	1,600	95,900
	1967	5,220	1.83	9,560	501,000	1,200	63,000
	1968	4,600	1.30	6,000	309,000	1,100	55,000
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	1,126	1.10	1,234	76,960	200	12,100
	1967	2,000	.99	1,980	134,000	400	24,000
	1968	2,150	1.09	2,350	152,000	800	51,000
Southeast	1962-66	132	.86	114	6,240	*	*
	1967	50	1.00	50	2,500	*	*
	1968	60	.83	50	3,000	*	*
Southwest	1962-66	110	.93	102	6,800	*	*
	1967	100	.80	80	5,500	*	*
	1968	140	.71	100	7,000	*	*
State Total	1962-66	7,800	1.32	10,280	610,400	2,280	136,400
	1967	9,300	1.51	14,000	770,000	2,000	110,000
	1968	8,600	1.24	10,700	588,000	2,400	132,000

* Small acreage, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 8

		GRAIN SILAGE 1/			GRASS SILAGE				
			All Grain Silage Production		Harvested Acres			All Grass Silage Production	
District	Year	Harvested Acres	Tons	Value	Native	Other 2/	Total	Tons	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	430	2,350	46,860	32	338	370	1,120	22,340
	1967	100	540	10,200	50	150	200	690	12,400
	1968	170	900	15,300	50	100	150	500	8,500
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	2,906	16,330	302,360	36	772	808	2,600	48,640
	1967	2,300	14,900	232,600	140	860	1,000	4,200	63,900
	1968	2,200	15,500	229,000	230	1,070	1,300	5,600	82,400
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	254	1,290	23,480	214	162	376	1,080	18,920
	1967	400	1,660	31,200	140	60	200	400	7,200
	1968	330	600	10,700	40	30	70	120	2,100
Southeast	1962-66	70	370	6,100	86	74	160	506	8,220
	1967	*	*	*	80	20	100	180	2,900
	1968	-	-	-	60	-	60	120	1,800
Southwest	1962-66	*	*	*	48	18	66	194	3,880
	1967	*	*	*	90	10	100	130	2,600
	1968	*	*	*	20	-	20	60	1,200
State Total	1962-66	3,660	20,340	378,800	416	1,364	1,780	5,500	102,000
	1967	2,800	17,100	274,000	500	1,100	1,600	5,600	89,000
	1968	2,700	17,000	255,000	400	1,200	1,600	6,400	96,000

1/ Includes mixed grains, oats, and barley.

2/ Brome, timothy and other tame grasses.

* Small acreage, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TOTAL SILAGE

District	Year	Harvested Acres	Production			Sales	
			Yield per Acre	Total Tonnage	Value	Tons	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	800	4.34	3,470	69,200	122	2,440
	1967	300	4.10	1,230	22,600	70	1,300
	1968	320	4.38	1,400	23,800	50	900
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	3,714	5.10	18,930	351,000	818	15,360
	1967	3,300	5.79	19,100	296,500	430	6,700
	1968	3,500	6.03	21,100	311,400	350	5,100
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	564	3.62	2,040	35,800	*	*
	1967	600	3.43	2,060	38,400	-	-
	1968	400	1.80	720	12,800	-	-
Southeast	1962-66	230	3.81	876	14,320	-	-
	1967	100	1.80	180	2,900	-	-
	1968	60	2.00	120	1,800	-	-
Southwest	1962-66	132	3.97	524	10,480	-	-
	1967	100	1.30	130	2,600	-	-
	1968	20	3.00	60	1,200	-	-
State Total	1962-66	5,440	4.75	25,840	480,800	940	17,800
	1967	4,400	5.16	22,700	363,000	500	8,000
	1968	4,300	5.44	23,400	351,000	400	6,000

* Small acreage, combined with Matanuska Valley to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 9

CABBAGE

District	Year	Planted	Harvested	Production		Sales	
		Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Value	Cwt.	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	12	9	938	9,940	824	9,540
	1967	8	7	490	6,100	440	5,900
	1968	7	7	700	9,300	600	8,500
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	27	22	2,610	23,820	2,306	23,190
	1967	20	16	1,600	13,300	1,500	13,000
	1968	16	16	2,900	28,900	2,700	28,000
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	2	2	132	1,440	90	1,070
	1967	2	2	110	1,600	60	1,100
	1968	2	2	200	2,800	100	1,500
Southeast	1962-66	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1967	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1968	*	*	*	*	*	*
Southwest	1962-66	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1967	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1968	*	*	*	*	*	*
State Total	1962-66	41	33	3,680	35,200	3,220	33,800
	1967	30	25	2,200	21,000	2,000	20,000
	1968	25	25	3,800	41,000	3,400	38,000

* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

CARROTS

District	Year	Planted	Harvested	Production		Sales	
		Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Value	Cwt.	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	10	9	1,046	12,200	920	11,480
	1967	7	7	630	8,500	550	8,000
	1968	7	7	280	3,900	250	3,700
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	24	22	3,190	34,600	2,900	34,120
	1967	26	26	4,400	49,300	4,050	49,000
	1968	36	36	5,000	55,300	4,450	53,300
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	2	1	64	800	**	**
	1967	1	1	80	1,200	**	**
	1968	2	2	120	1,800	**	**
Southeast	1962-66	*	*	*	*	**	**
	1967	1	1	90	1,000	**	**
	1968	*	*	*	*	**	**
Southwest	1962-66	*	*	*	*	**	**
	1967	*	*	*	*	**	**
	1968	*	*	*	*	**	**
State Total	1962-66	36	32	4,300	47,600	3,820	45,600
	1967	35	35	5,200	60,000	4,600	57,000
	1968	45	45	5,400	61,000	4,700	57,000

* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
** Small amount, combined with Matanuska Valley to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 10

LETTUCE

District	Year	Planted Acres	Harvested Acres	Production		Sales	
				Cwt.	Value	Cwt.	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	9	6	924	13,300	864	12,780
	1967	11	8	720	10,400	700	10,000
	1968	10	10	600	9,900	550	9,400
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	53	46	6,258	81,620	6,096	80,420
	1967	58	51	6,700	91,400	6,500	90,000
	1968	69	64	8,750	107,300	8,550	105,600
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	1	1	38	480	**	**
	1967	1	1	80	1,200	**	**
	1968	1	1	50	800	**	**
Southeast	1962-66	*	*	*	*	**	**
	1967	*	*	*	*	**	**
	1968	*	*	*	*	**	**
Southwest	1962-66	*	*	*	*	**	**
	1967	*	*	*	*	**	**
	1968	*	*	*	*	**	**
State Total	1962-66	63	53	7,220	95,400	6,960	93,200
	1967	70	60	7,500	103,000	7,200	100,000
	1968	80	75	9,400	118,000	9,100	115,000

* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
** Small amount, combined with Matanuska Valley to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

OTHER VEGETABLES

District	Year	Planted Acres	Harvested Acres	Production		Sales	
				Cwt.	Value	Cwt.	Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	12	11	416	6,060	358	5,160
	1967	13	13	450	7,200	420	6,700
	1968	16	16	490	7,800	460	7,400
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	26	24	1,844	24,360	1,664	22,480
	1967	34	34	1,460	21,300	1,340	19,600
	1968	110	105	4,300	51,700	4,100	49,300
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	3	2	108	1,348	98	1,360
	1967	2	2	60	1,000	40	700
	1968	3	3	180	3,000	140	2,300
Southeast	1962-66	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1967	*	*	*	*	-	-
	1968	*	*	*	*	-	-
Southwest	1962-66	1	1	32	432	*	*
	1967	1	1	30	500	-	-
	1968	1	1	30	500	-	-
State Total	1962-66	42	38	2,400	32,200	2,120	29,000
	1967	50	50	2,000	30,000	1,800	27,000
	1968	130	125	5,000	63,000	4,700	59,000

* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 11

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED PER MILK COW PER DAY IN HERDS KEPT BY DAIRY REPORTERS

Year	Feb. 1		May 1		Aug. 1		Nov. 1	
	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs.	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs. 1/	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs.	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs. 1/
1964	11.2	9.1	12.3	8.6	8.2	7.3	10.7	8.2
1965	11.4	9.8	11.4	9.1	9.1	7.8	11.9	8.6
1966	14.1	10.6	14.3	9.6	11.4	8.4	13.3	9.2
1967	14.7	10.6	14.1	10.0	12.1	8.8	11.0	9.6
1968	13.9	10.9	12.9	10.4	10.7	9.4	12.3	10.0

1/ Calculated - average of rate for the preceding month and following month.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION OF MILK IN ALASKA

Year	Production				Sales			Used on Farms where Prod.		
					Milk Sold to					
	Pounds Produced (000)	Value per cwt.	% of Milkfat	Value of Production (000)	Plants (000)	Retail (000)	Value of Sales (000)	Fed to Calves (000)	Used in Households (000)	Total (000)
1962-66	21,640	10.18	3.68	2,202	19,820	860	2,105	380	580	960
1967	18,200	10.61	3.65	1,931	17,100	500	1,867	200	400	600
1968	17,700	10.63	3.65	1,882	16,400	600	1,807	200	500	700

MILK PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS

Year	Tanana Valley	Matanuska Valley	Kenai Penin.	South-east	South-west	State Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1962-66	2,134,000	17,869,000	612,200	1,024,800	*	21,640,000
1967	1,070,000	16,840,000	230,000	60,000	*	18,200,000
1968	615,000	16,745,000	284,000	56,000	*	17,700,000

VALUE OF MILK PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS

	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1962-66	254,800	1,777,600	62,800	107,200	*	2,202,400
1967	126,000	1,770,000	26,500	8,500	*	1,931,000
1968	83,500	1,758,000	33,000	7,500	*	1,882,000

MILK SALES BY DISTRICTS

	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1962-66	1,930,000	17,311,000	502,200	936,800	*	20,680,000
1967	969,000	16,496,000	125,000	10,000	*	17,600,000
1968	470,000	16,400,000	120,000	10,000	*	17,000,000

VALUE OF MILK SALES BY DISTRICTS

	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1962-66	236,800	1,719,400	51,600	97,400	*	2,105,200
1967	115,000	1,736,000	14,500	1,500	*	1,867,000
1968	65,000	1,726,000	14,500	1,500	*	1,807,000

* Small amount, combined with Southeast to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 12

District	Dairy Heifers Under 1 Year			Dairy Heifers 1-2 Years			Milk Cows 2 Years Plus		
	1963-67	1968	1969	1963-67	1968	1969	1963-67	1968	1969
Tanana Valley	76	30	20	70	40	40	254	80	90
Matanuska Valley	396	360	410	438	340	350	2,086	1,850	1,750
Kenai Peninsula	48	10	70	52	20	10	194	60	50
Southeast	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	*
Southwest	*	-	-	*	-	-	26	10	10
State Total	520	400	500	560	400	400	2,560	2,000	1,900
Value (Dollars)	35,600	24,000	27,000	129,000	92,000	98,000	976,200	660,000	665,000

* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

District	Other Calves 1/ Under 1 Year			Beef Heifers 1-2 Years			Beef Cows 2 Years Plus		
	1963-67	1968	1969	1963-67	1968	1969	1963-67	1968	1969
Tanana Valley	24	30	20	6	10	10	16	10	30
Matanuska Valley	72	80	100	20	20	30	34	20	50
Kenai Peninsula	110	120	110	76	70	60	266	290	300
Southeast	28	20	10	14	20	10	44	30	-
Southwest	926	1,350	1,160	424	580	590	1,620	2,050	2,120
State Total	1,160	1,600	1,400	540	700	700	1,980	2,400	2,500
Value (Dollars)	72,600	112,000	98,000	110,600	148,000	150,000	428,200	540,000	600,000

1/ Includes dairy male calves as well as all beef-type calves.

District	Steers 1 Year Plus			Bulls 1 Year Plus			All Cattle - All Ages**		
	1963-67	1968	1969	1963-67	1968	1969	1963-67	1968	1969
Tanana Valley	12	10	10	16	10	10	474	220	230
Matanuska Valley	34	50	50	46	50	50	3,126	2,770	2,790
Kenai Peninsula	78	50	40	32	30	30	720	650	690
Southeast	*	10	-	*	10	-	216	90	*
Southwest	616	580	700	126	200	310	3,744	4,770	4,890
State Total	740	700	800	220	300	400	8,280	8,500	8,600
Value (Dollars)	144,600	154,000	184,000	69,600	98,000	130,000	1,966,400	1,828,000	1,952,000

* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

** Sub-classes may not add to State total because of combining districts within a sub-class to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 13

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED PER MILK COW PER DAY IN HERDS KEPT BY DAIRY REPORTERS

Year	Feb. 1		May 1		Aug. 1		Nov. 1	
	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs.	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs. 1/	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs.	Alaska lbs.	U. S. lbs. 1
1964	11.2	9.1	12.3	8.6	8.2	7.3	10.7	8.2
1965	11.4	9.8	11.4	9.1	9.1	7.8	11.9	8.6
1966	14.1	10.6	14.3	9.6	11.4	8.4	13.3	9.2
1967	14.7	10.6	14.1	10.0	12.1	8.8	11.0	9.6
1968	13.9	10.9	12.9	10.4	10.7	9.4	12.3	10.0

1/ Calculated - average of rate for the preceding month and following month.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION OF MILK IN ALASKA

Year	Production				Sales			Used on Farms where Prod.		
	Pounds Produced (000)	Value per cwt.	% of Milkfat	Value of Production (000)	Milk Sold to Plants (000)	Milk Sold to Retail (000)	Value of Sales (000)	Fed to Calves (000)	Used in Households (000)	Total (000)
1962-66	21,640	10.18	3.68	2,202	19,820	860	2,105	380	580	960
1967	18,200	10.61	3.65	1,931	17,100	500	1,867	200	400	600
1968	17,700	10.63	3.65	1,882	16,400	600	1,807	200	500	700

MILK PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS

Year	Tanana Valley	Matanuska Valley	Kenai Penin.	South-east	South-west	State Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1962-66	2,134,000	17,869,000	612,200	1,024,800	*	21,640,000
1967	1,070,000	16,840,000	230,000	60,000	*	18,200,000
1968	615,000	16,745,000	284,000	56,000	*	17,700,000

VALUE OF MILK PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS

	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1962-66	254,800	1,777,600	62,800	107,200	*	2,202,400
1967	126,000	1,770,000	26,500	8,500	*	1,931,000
1968	83,500	1,758,000	33,000	7,500	*	1,882,000

MILK SALES BY DISTRICTS

	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1962-66	1,930,000	17,311,000	502,200	936,800	*	20,680,000
1967	969,000	16,496,000	125,000	10,000	*	17,600,000
1968	470,000	16,400,000	120,000	10,000	*	17,000,000

VALUE OF MILK SALES BY DISTRICTS

	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1962-66	236,800	1,719,400	51,600	97,400	*	2,105,200
1967	115,000	1,736,000	14,500	1,500	*	1,867,000
1968	65,000	1,726,000	14,500	1,500	*	1,807,000

* Small amount, combined with Southeast to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 14

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION OF POULTRY

District	Year	Number 1/ Raised	Total Poultry Meat Production - Dressed Weight						
			Slaughter 2/			Sales		Consumed 3/	
			Number Birds	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Value (dollars)	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Value (dollars)	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Value (dollars)
Tanana Valley	1962-66	2,460	1,660	5,220	2,120	4,160	1,440	1,060	680
	1967	6,500	4,600	13,600	4,000	11,600	3,500	2,000	500
	1968	4,000	4,200	14,300	4,300	12,000	3,800	2,300	500
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	17,100	9,880	33,280	10,000	30,380	9,100	2,900	900
	1967	20,500	21,000	68,500	16,600	64,000	15,700	4,500	900
	1968	23,000	19,800	65,000	14,500	60,000	13,600	5,000	900
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	10,990	6,920	20,100	6,160	18,460	5,680	1,640	480
	1967	3,000	11,800	32,000	6,700	30,500	6,400	1,500	300
	1968	1,500	1,500	5,000	1,500	3,300	1,200	1,700	300
Southeast	1962-66	*	990	2,920	1,040	2,520	900	400	140
	1967	500	400	1,200	400	600	200	600	200
	1968	300	300	1,000	400	300	200	700	200
Southwest	1962-66	450	350	1,080	480	680	280	400	200
	1967	500	200	700	300	300	200	400	100
	1968	200	200	700	300	400	200	300	100
State Total	1962-66	31,000	19,800	62,600	19,800	56,200	17,400	6,400	2,400
	1967	31,000	38,000	116,000	28,000	107,000	26,000	9,000	2,000
	1968	29,000	26,000	86,000	21,000	76,000	19,000	10,000	2,000

1/ Purchased during the year, excludes deathloss before reaching laying age.
2/ Hens from laying flocks along with a few raised for fryers.
3/ Consumed on farms where produced.
* Combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION OF EGGS

District	Year	Av. Number Layers During Year	Annual Rate of Lay	Eggs Produced (dozen)	Eggs Sold (dozen)	Eggs 3/ Consumed on Farm (dozen)	Price Per Dozen (¢)	Value of	
								Produced (dollars)	Sold (dollars)
Tanana Valley	1962-66	Not Estimated By Districts		62,740	60,980	1,760	86	54,160	52,640
	1967			94,500	92,500	2,000	90	85,000	83,000
	1968			95,000	94,000	1,000	90	85,400	85,000
Matanuska Valley	1962-66			311,480	306,700	4,780	77	239,720	236,160
	1967			541,000	539,000	2,000	77	414,000	412,000
	1968			500,000	498,000	2,000	78	390,000	388,000
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66			207,060	203,800	3,260	79	163,660	161,100
	1967			98,000	96,000	2,000	81	79,000	77,800
	1968			15,000	13,000	2,000	90	13,500	11,700
Southeast	1962-66			15,020	14,060	960	75	11,220	10,500
	1967			6,600	5,700	900	84	5,500	4,800
	1968			5,000	4,000	1,000	88	4,400	3,500
Southwest	1962-66			9,540	8,820	720	91	8,640	8,000
	1967			9,900	8,800	1,100	96	9,500	8,400
	1968			10,000	8,000	2,000	97	9,700	7,800
State Total	1962-66	33,783	58.4	605,840	594,360	11,480	79	477,400	468,400
	1967	41,500	59.5	750,000	742,000	8,000	79	593,000	586,000
	1968	32,500	61.5	625,000	617,000	8,000	80	503,000	496,000

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 15

BEEF AND VEAL MEAT PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION BY AREAS

District	Year	Total Production		Sales off Farm		Used on Farm	
		Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	67,800	30,640	49,800	22,460	18,000	8,180
	1967	70,000	28,000	60,000	24,000	10,000	4,000
	1968	49,000	21,000	36,000	15,000	13,000	6,000
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	393,000	157,000	327,000	129,560	66,000	27,440
	1967	376,000	135,000	317,000	113,000	59,000	22,000
	1968	355,000	131,000	276,000	101,000	79,000	30,000
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	74,000	32,260	65,600	28,740	8,400	3,520
	1967	124,000	56,000	117,000	53,000	7,000	3,000
	1968	119,000	57,000	105,000	50,000	14,000	7,000
Southeast	1962-66	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1967	19,000	9,000	15,000	7,000	4,000	2,000
	1968	9,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	2,000
Southwest	1962-66	225,800	96,700	194,400	83,640	31,400	13,060
	1967	374,000	165,000	348,000	153,000	26,000	12,000
	1968	300,000	137,000	270,000	123,000	30,000	14,000
State Total	1962-66	760,600	316,600	636,800	264,400	123,800	52,200
	1967	963,000	393,000	857,000	350,000	106,000	43,000
	1968	832,000	351,000	692,000	292,000	140,000	59,000

* Small amount, combined with Southwest to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

PORK MEAT PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION BY AREAS

District	Year	Total Production		Sales off Farm		Used on Farm	
		Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	11,900	6,120	9,780	5,140	2,120	980
	1967	48,000	23,000	46,000	22,200	2,000	800
	1968	52,000	23,000	47,000	21,000	5,000	2,000
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	107,400	46,680	103,840	45,280	3,560	1,400
	1967	88,000	39,000	86,000	38,300	2,000	700
	1968	146,000	62,000	141,000	60,000	5,000	2,000
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	19,300	9,200	17,580	8,380	1,720	820
	1967	**	**	**	**	**	**
	1968	**	**	**	**	**	**
Southeast	1962-66	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest	1962-66	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1967	4,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	1,000	500
	1968	5,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
State Total	1962-66	138,600	62,000	131,200	58,800	7,400	3,200
	1967	140,000	64,000	135,000	62,000	5,000	2,000
	1968	203,000	88,000	191,000	83,000	12,000	5,000

** Small amount, combined with Matanuska Valley to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

FIGURE 16

LAMB AND MUTTON PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION BY AREAS

District	Year	Total Production		Sales off Farm		Used on Farm	
		Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value	Pounds Dr. Wt.	Dollar Value
Tanana Valley	1962-66	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matanuska Valley	1962-66	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1967	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1968	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kenai Peninsula	1962-66	2,100	1,300	1,580	980	520	320
	1967	8,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
	1968	10,000	8,000	9,000	7,000	1,000	1,000
Southeast	1962-66	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1967	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest	1962-66	26,100	12,100	18,420	8,420	7,680	3,680
	1967	32,000	13,000	22,000	9,000	10,000	4,000
	1968	20,000	9,000	10,000	4,000	10,000	5,000
State Total	1962-66	28,200	13,400	20,000	9,400	8,200	4,000
	1967	40,000	17,000	28,000	12,000	12,000	5,000
	1968	30,000	17,000	19,000	11,000	11,000	6,000

* Small amount, combined with Kenai Peninsula to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968

BLM relationship in this sector is reflected in the livestock sector of the agricultural economy. The primary areas for sheep and cattle grazing in the whole State are located on the public domain lands of the Aleutian Islands.

FORESTRY

Compared to the Southeastern region, the forest resources of Region II is relatively a small one.

Figure 17 shows the land areas in this region by forest land types and survey regions. Both the coastal and interior forest types are represented in this region. Out of the 28,218,000 acres of commercial forest lands in Alaska, 22 percent or 6.3 million acres are located in this region. 13/ The geographic ownership pattern of the commercial timber land is shown on Figure 18.

A tally of the annual timber volume harvested by different agencies during 1960 to 1967 is shown in Figure 19. About 95 per cent of the annual harvest occurred in the Southeastern region.

The Chugach National Forest, located in this region, has as allowable cut of 67.5 million bd. ft., in its currently accessible areas. To meet the existing market requirements, the Forest has been cutting about six million bd. ft. annually or nine per cent of the allowable cut during the recent years. 14/

FIGURE 17

LAND AREAS IN SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA BY MAJOR CLASS OF LAND AND SURVEY UNIT (In Thousands of Acres)

SURVEY UNIT	TOTAL FOREST LAND	COMMERCIAL FOREST	UNPRODUCTIVE FOREST	NON-FOREST LAND	TOTAL LAND
-- Interior Forest Land --					
Susitna*	4,292	2,023	2,269	12,198	16,490
Kenai	2,070	1,481	589	3,595	5,665
Copper River	4,431	1,060	3,037	11,993	16,424
Bristol Bay	2,741	704	2,037	10,136	12,877
Total	13,534	5,268	8,266	37,922	51,456
-- Coastal Forest Land --					
Cordova	1,177	335	842	1,859	3,036
Kenai	266	190	76	993	1,259
Afognak[a]*	354	276	78	213	567
Kodiak[b]	81	47	34	2,494	2,575
Yakataga*	243	174	69	3,049	3,292
Public Domain	168	17	151	1,173	1,341
Total	2,289	1,039	1,250	9,781	12,070

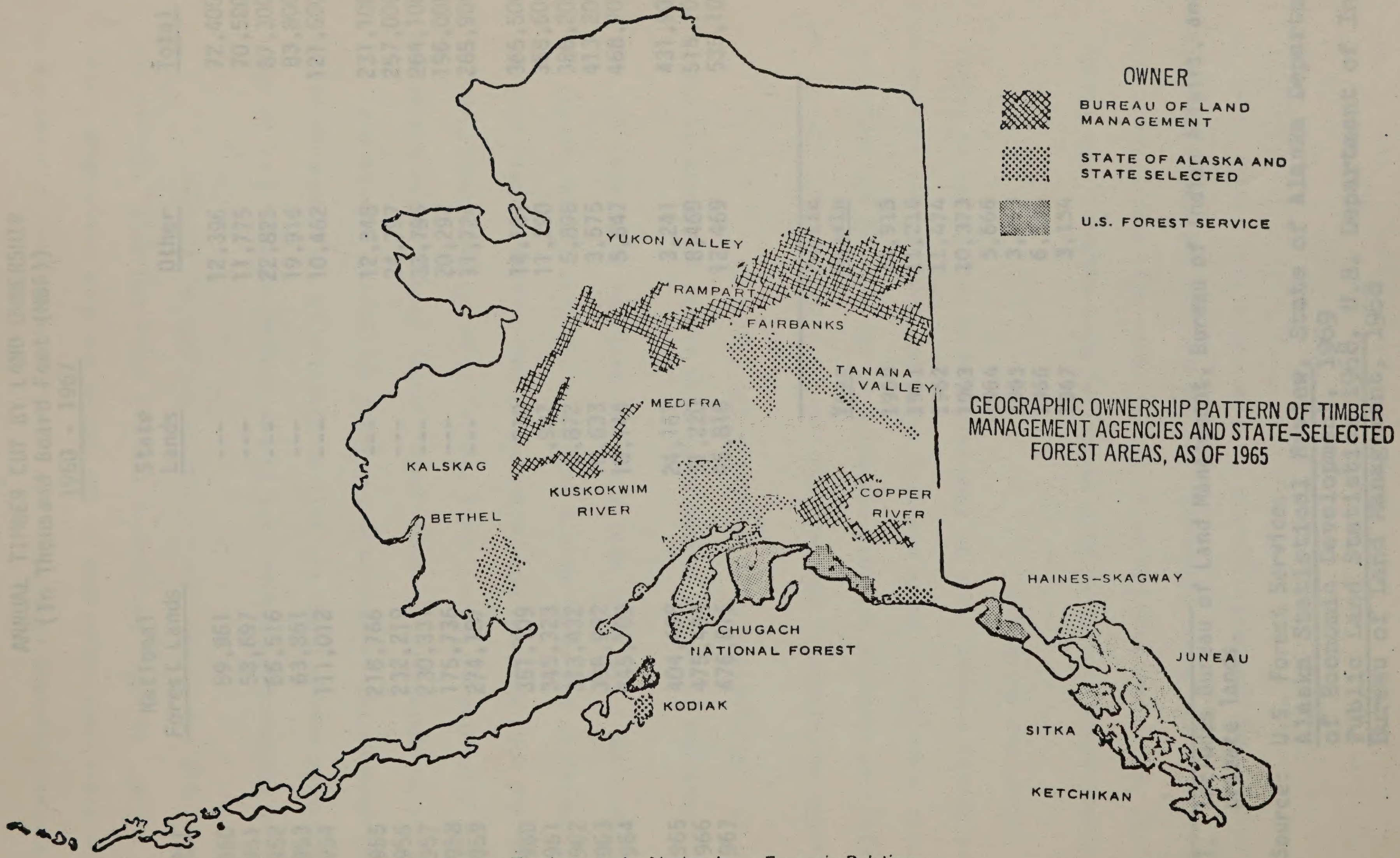
*All or part state owned.

[a] Includes: Afognak, Raspberry, Shuyak, and Marmot Islands.

[b] Includes: Kodiak and adjacent islands.

Source: Derived from U. S. Forest Service, *Alaska's Forest Resource*. A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 18



GEOGRAPHIC OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF TIMBER MANAGEMENT AGENCIES AND STATE-SELECTED FOREST AREAS, AS OF 1965

Source: Tussing, et. al., Alaska-Japan Economic Relations

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 19

ANNUAL TIMBER CUT BY LAND OWNERSHIP
(In Thousand Board Feet (MBF))
1950 - 1967

Year	National Forest Lands	State Lands	Other	Total
1950	59,961	---	12,396	72,400
1951	58,697	---	11,775	70,500
1952	66,516	---	22,825	87,300
1953	63,861	---	19,916	83,800
1954	111,012	---	10,462	121,500
1955	218,766	---	12,348	231,100
1956	232,219	---	24,797	257,000
1957	230,331	---	33,796	264,100
1958	175,736	---	20,292	196,000
1959	274,187	---	11,724	285,900
1960	351,109	210	14,181	365,500
1961	345,323	1,987	11,290	358,600
1962	373,432	6,872	5,896	386,200
1963	398,992	10,633	3,575	413,200
1964	445,109	18,144	5,647	468,900
1965	404,498	24,161	3,241	431,900
1966	475,494	31,220	8,469	515,200
1967	476,815	45,816	12,469	535,100

Year	Public Domain
1960	14,913
1961	11,218
1962	11,474
1963	10,373
1964	5,666
1965	3,263
1966	6,196
1967	3,154

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1. Includes Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and private lands.

Source: U.S. Forest Service.
Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969
Public Land Statistics 1968, U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management, 1968

The downward harvest trend from the public domain lands is a reflection of the State land selections in the choice and more accessible forest land areas. In 1968, the land withdrawal under PLO 4582, limited the harvest from the public domain lands to 744,000 bd. ft. 15/

Like the Southeastern region, the timber economy of Region II is also dependent on export trade for full utilization of its forest products. The Alaskan market is presently too small to support a large and diversified operation for chips, pulp, cants, lumber, poles and veneer for any economies of scale. As a result, about 58 per cent of the timber and wood products were exported to the foreign market, particularly Japan; 39 per cent, mostly pulp, was exported to the Pacific Northwest; and 3 per cent, mostly lumber, marketed in Alaska. 16/

End product and values of timber sales from Alaska are shown on Figures 20 to 23. No statistics are available for Region II.

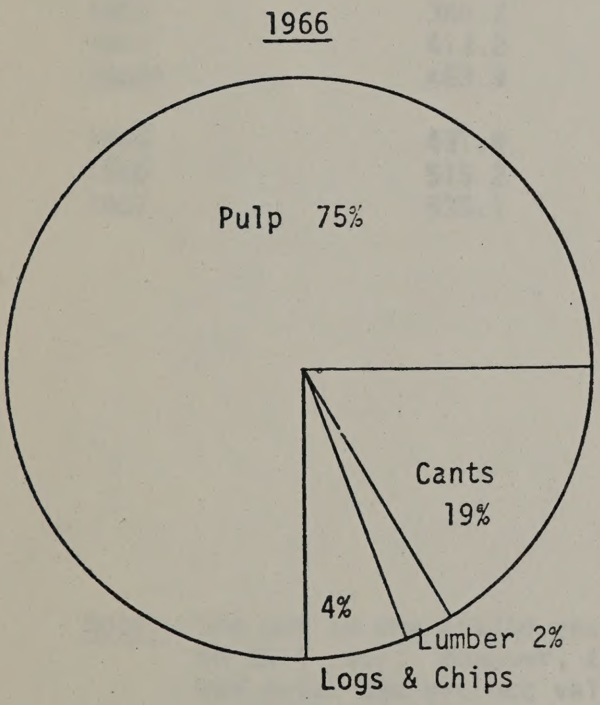
Statewide employment in the industry totaled 2,600 in 1967. 17/ On the average, the industry has been expanding at the rate of 100 employees per year since 1950. There are more than 100 wood products manufacturers in the State; however, most of them contributed very little to Statewide output and employment.

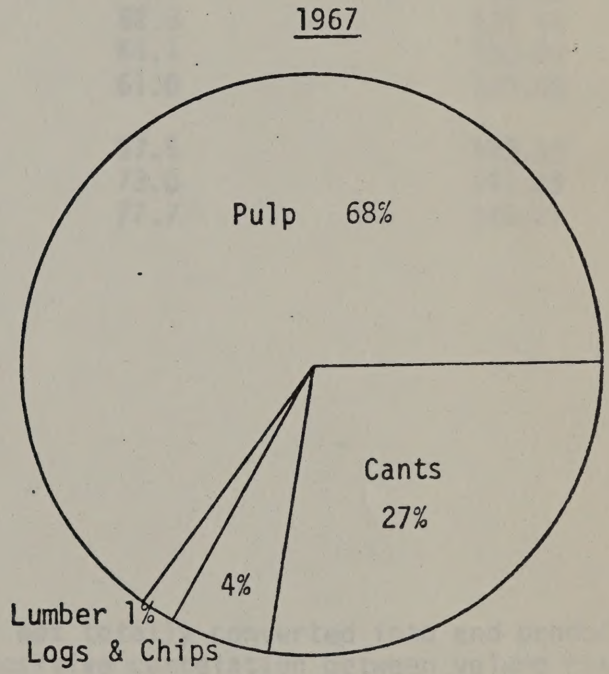
BLM relationship to date in this sector has been minimal. The State, however, has become more active in recent years with their timber sale activities in the Kenai Peninsula, and the Susitna and Matanuska Valleys. Any significant BLM participation in this sector will likely occur

FIGURE 20

ALASKA TIMBER CUT BY PRODUCT[1]
1966 - 1967

Product	Quantity (Thousand BF)		Percent of Total	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Pulp	383,700	363,200	75%	68%
Cants	98,400	145,500	19	27
Lumber	11,400	6,900	2	1
Logs & Chips	21,700	19,500	4	4
	515,200	535,100	100%	100%





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1. Some estimation is involved due to unavailable data, figures are approximately correct.

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 21

ANNUAL CUT, TOTAL END PRODUCT VALUE AND AVERAGE END PRODUCT VALUE 1950 - 1967

Year	Annual Cut Million B.F.	Total End Product Value Millions of $	End Product Value Per Thousand B.F.
1950	72.4	$ 6.1	$ 84.25
1951	70.5	5.6	79.43
1952	87.3	6.5	74.46
1953	83.8	6.6	78.76
1954*	121.5	14.6	120.16
1955	231.1	29.5	127.65
1956	257.0	31.6	122.96
1957	264.1	33.1	125.33
1958	196.0	29.2	148.98
1959	285.9	36.7	128.37
1960*	365.5	47.3	129.41
1961	358.6	48.0	133.85
1962	386.2	52.3	135.42
1963	413.2	54.1	130.93
1964*	468.9	61.0	130.09
1965	431.9	57.5	133.13
1966	515.2	73.0	141.69
1967	535.1	77.7	145.21

Note: The cut in any single year is not totally converted into end products in that year. However, the positive correlation between volume cut and total end product value each year allows for reasonable end product value per MBF calculations.

* 1954, Ketchikan Pulp Mill began operation.
1960, Sitka Pulp Mill began operation.
1964, Cant production began on larger scale.

Source: Annual cut and total end product value statistics from the U.S. Forest Service. Average value figures are derived from annual cut and total end product value.
Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 22

TIMBER SALES FROM STATE LANDS
1959 - 1967

Year	Volume Thousand BF	Value	Bid Per Thousand BF
1959	363	$ 575	$1.58
1960	1,760	3,787	2.15
1961	25,592	80,564	3.15
1962	14,755	34,211	2.32
1963	17,590	43,551	2.48
1964	37,644	109,180	2.90
1965	85,041	262,068	3.08
1966	48,364	287,826	5.95
1967	134,371	1,113,827	8.29

The upward trend in bid prices since 1964, when sizeable cant production began, points out the increasing demand by the Japanese for cants.

Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 23

TIMBER SALES FROM NATIONAL FORESTS 1958 - 1967

Year	Bid Per Million BF	Value[1]	Bid Per Thousand BF
1958	122,974	$ 334,489	$2.72
1959	166,008	534,546	3.22
1960	334,656	1,017,354	3.04
1961	125,816	366,125	2.91
1962	198,429	438,528	2.21
1963	164,245	254,580	1.55
1964	195,930	395,779	2.02
1965	251,104	871,331	3.47
1966	730,215	5,491,217	7.52
1967	337,446	1,855,953	5.50

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1. The value is the average bid price multiplied by the number of MFB sold. It is not revenue to the Forest Service or State. It is actually the total stumpage value which may be received if all of the sold timber is eventually cut. Only when the sold timber is cut does the Forest Service or State receive revenue.

Source: U.S. Forest Service.
Alaska Statistical Review, Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

from the Bristol Bay and Copper River basin forest lands at such time when the harvest potential of the coastal forest in Region II are fully utilized.

FISHERIES

Some of the more important fishing areas of Alaska are located in Region II -- namely, Prince William Sound, Kodiak Island, Bristol Bay, and the Cook Inlet. Salmon, halibut, King crab, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, shrimp, clam, and scallop are being harvested from different parts of these subregions.

Figure 24 shows that the total 1966 catch for fish, crabs, shrimps and clams in this region was 389,979,730 pounds valued to the fishermen at $49,581,362. Figure 25 shows the total State catch and value for comparison. Figures 26 to 30 show the catch for the different fishing areas within the region. Comparatively this region contributed or accounted for about 60 per cent of the total State catch. The six statistical fishing areas of this region are shown on Figure 31.

The decline and fluctuation in values primarily reflect the seasonal variation in salmon catches. Although experiencing a general decline during the past thirty years, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries estimates that the State's catch could be raised or maintained at an annual sustained field level of 390 million pounds. 18/

The fisheries industry is Alaska's largest employer. Although highly seasonal, the industry employed 26,000 to 30,000 fishermen and shore

FIGURE 24

CATCH AND VALUE TO FISHERMEN, SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA, 1962-1966

YEAR	SALMON		HALIBUT		Other Fish	
	Catch	Value	Catch	Value	Catch	Value
1967						
1966	188,223,855	29,390,873	9,982,000	3,020,000	5,668,956	97,628
1965	187,721,100		9,497,000	1,351,840	1,487,919	31,480
1964	191,209,630		6,975,000	1,290,000	1,233,710	23,700
1963	113,523,824		11,115,000	1,942,450	14,090	1,920
1962	188,537,092		9,403,000	2,501,200	6,820	390

	Dungeness Crab		King Crab		Tanner Crab		Shrimp	
	Catch	Value	Catch	Value	Catch	Value	Catch	Value
1967								
1966	2,557,319	306,878	159,095,796	15,658,836	217	11	24,407,624	1,098,343
1965	5,592,666	669,640	131,091,412	12,671,430	-	-	13,874,162	624,340
1964	8,075,290	909,450	85,800,140	8,104,140	-	-	4,933,650	197,360
1963	7,404,350	795,980	129,526,810	7,496,410	-	-	12,016,610	480,670
1962	5,066,510	530,690	51,492,480	5,149,260	3,400	340	13,059,070	587,660

	Clams		Total	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1967				
1966	43,963	8,793	389,979,730	49,581,362
1965	87,679	21,920	349,350,938	
1964	97,450	19,490	298,424,870	
1963	410,280	51,950	274,010,964	
1962	687,230	78,930	268,255,602	

Source: Derived from Alaska Department of Fish and Game, *Alaska Catch and Production, Commercial Fisheries Statistics*, Statistical Leaflets Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 1962-1966.

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 25

PRODUCTION QUANTITY AND WHOLESALE VALUE OF ALASKA'S MAJOR FISHERIES PRODUCTS
SELECTED YEARS 1950 to 1967
(000 lbs. and $000 omitted)

	Salmon	King Crab	Shrimp	Halibut	Dungeness Crab	Herring	Sable	Clams	Other[1]	Total
1950										
Lbs.	174,765	627	501	27,402	1,131	52,106	680	755	1,161	259,128
	$ 87,091	$ 631	$ 443	$ 6,082	$ 973	$ 3,820	$ 52	$858	$ 133	$100,083
1955										
Lbs.	131,281	2,087	570	23,247	1,111	23,025	3,042	551	299	185,213
	$ 60,617	$ 1,768	$ 406	$ 3,220	$ 882	$ 1,531	$ 370	$732	$ 151	$ 69,677
1959										
Lbs.	98,631	4,318	2,143	26,051	1,054	34,928	1,818	315	1,316	170,574
	$ 56,235	$ 3,850	$2,041	$ 6,057	$ 857	$ 2,263	$ 345	$446	$ 109	$ 72,203
1960										
Lbs.	136,208	5,034	1,178	23,040	1,148	26,827	2,420	345	1,023	197,223
	$ 83,108	$ 5,295	$1,129	$ 3,736	$1,108	$ 1,390	$ 442	$460	$ 21	$ 96,689
1961										
Lbs.	171,086	8,549	2,030	24,739	1,569	16,803	1,089	293	1,056	227,214
	$107,050	$ 9,626	$1,861	$ 7,035	$1,474	$ 959	$ 262	$411	$	$128,726
1962										
Lbs.	183,920	10,577	3,148	30,935	3,335	15,378	1,032	154	$ 148	248,567
	$102,419	$11,862	$3,385	$10,288	$2,642	$ 798	$ 270	$246	$ 28	$131,938
1963										
Lbs.	143,614	16,400	3,811	27,308	4,857	13,062	1,086	108	73	210,310
	$ 75,988	$16,771	$4,163	$ 7,929	$3,032	$ 755	$ 248	$137	$ 6	$109,038
1964										
Lbs.	208,645	22,994	1,402	21,723	5,452	19,326	1,382	7	107	281,074
	$104,764	$21,262	$1,514	$ 8,006	$3,579	$ 1,384	$ 373	$ 8	$ 31	$140,921

(CONTINUED)

FIGURE 25

PRODUCTION QUANTITY AND WHOLESALE VALUE OF ALASKA'S MAJOR FISHERIES PRODUCTS SELECTED YEARS 1950 to 1967

(000 lbs. and $000 omitted)

	Salmon	King Crab	Shrimp	Halibut	Dungeness Crab	Herring	Sable	Clams	Other[1]	Total
1965										
Lbs.	176,353	34,021	2,662	28,342	4,046	11,031	921	83	347	257,806
	$116,806	$31,665	$1,881	$12,077	$2,614	$ 1,217	$ 213	$ 23	$ 76	$166,572
1966										
Lbs.	224,188	46,068	3,354	28,070	2,614	10,000	1,497	6	266	316,063
	$134,694	$44,368	$3,340	$11,108	$1,763	$ 1,562	$ 357	$ 5	$ 302	$197,299
1967										
Lbs.	97,955	29,888	8,816	23,937	6,459	7,445	1,430	59	759	176,747
	$ 69,860	$36,948	$7,788	$ 7,214	$3,050	$ 675	$ 338	$ 33	$ 790	$126,696
1959-67 % Change										
Lbs.	-1%	+592%	+311%	-8%	+513%	-79%	-21%	-81%	-42%	+4%
$	+24	$ +860	$ +281	$ +19	$ +256	$ -70	$ -2	$-93	$ +725	$ +85

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[1] Of the $790,000 total, $699,000 consisted of herring eggs on kelp.

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 26

COPPER-BERING RIVERS, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
SEAFOOD CATCHES, 1962-1967
(In Pounds)

YEAR	SALMON	KING CRAB	DUNGENESS	SHRIMP	CLAMS*
1967	3,644,836	35,269	2,530,226	374	114,837
1966	23,580,370	11,001	986,949	807	27,063
1965	16,802,000	31,190	2,190,090	2,280	86,447
1964	30,235,890	13,640	3,397,630	2,120	89,275
1963	38,947,475				86,340
1962	34,020,959				208,698

***Annual Statistical Report*, Commercial Fisheries Division, Cordova Area, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Cordova, 1967

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1968.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 27

COOK INLET
SEAFOOD CATCHES, 1962-1966
(In Pounds)

YEAR	SALMON	KING CRAB	DUNGENESS	SHRIMP
1966	27,393,286	3,897,589	129,560	309,676
1965	14,119,865	2,788,040	74,210	61,710
1964	35,143,270	6,905,100	423,040	201,410
1963	11,526,664	--	--	--
1962	34,131,594	--	--	--

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1967.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 28

KODIAK
SEAFOOD CATCHES, 1962-1967
(In Pounds)

YEAR	SALMON	KING CRAB	DUNGENESS	SHRIMP	HALIBUT
1967	2,469,500	60,211,744	5,912,208	38,014,697	4,200,000
1966	51,934,591	90,616,615	1,416,174	24,097,141	3,455,117
1965	16,562,000	69,341,750	3,311,570	13,810,170	4,382,114
1964	52,063,755	29,645,330	4,254,620	4,330,120	
1963	22,891,486				
1962	53,070,163				

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1968.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 29

CHIGNIK
SEAFOOD CATCHES, 1962-1966
(In Pounds)

YEAR	SALMON	KING CRAB
1966	5,770,518	561,312
1965	8,512,000	769,750
1964	12,193,547	720,460
1963	9,410,528	--
1962	9,435,001	--

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1967.

ALASKA PENINSULA-ALEUTIAN CHAIN
SEAFOOD CATCHES, 1962-1967
(In Pounds)

YEAR	SALMON	KING CRAB	DUNGENESS CRAB
1967	7,127,580	68,474,700	--
1966	10,661,018	64,009,279	24,636
1965	19,011,000	58,106,680	--
1964	19,629,819	48,615,610	--
1963	14,448,918	--	--
1962	22,337,404	--	--

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1968.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 30

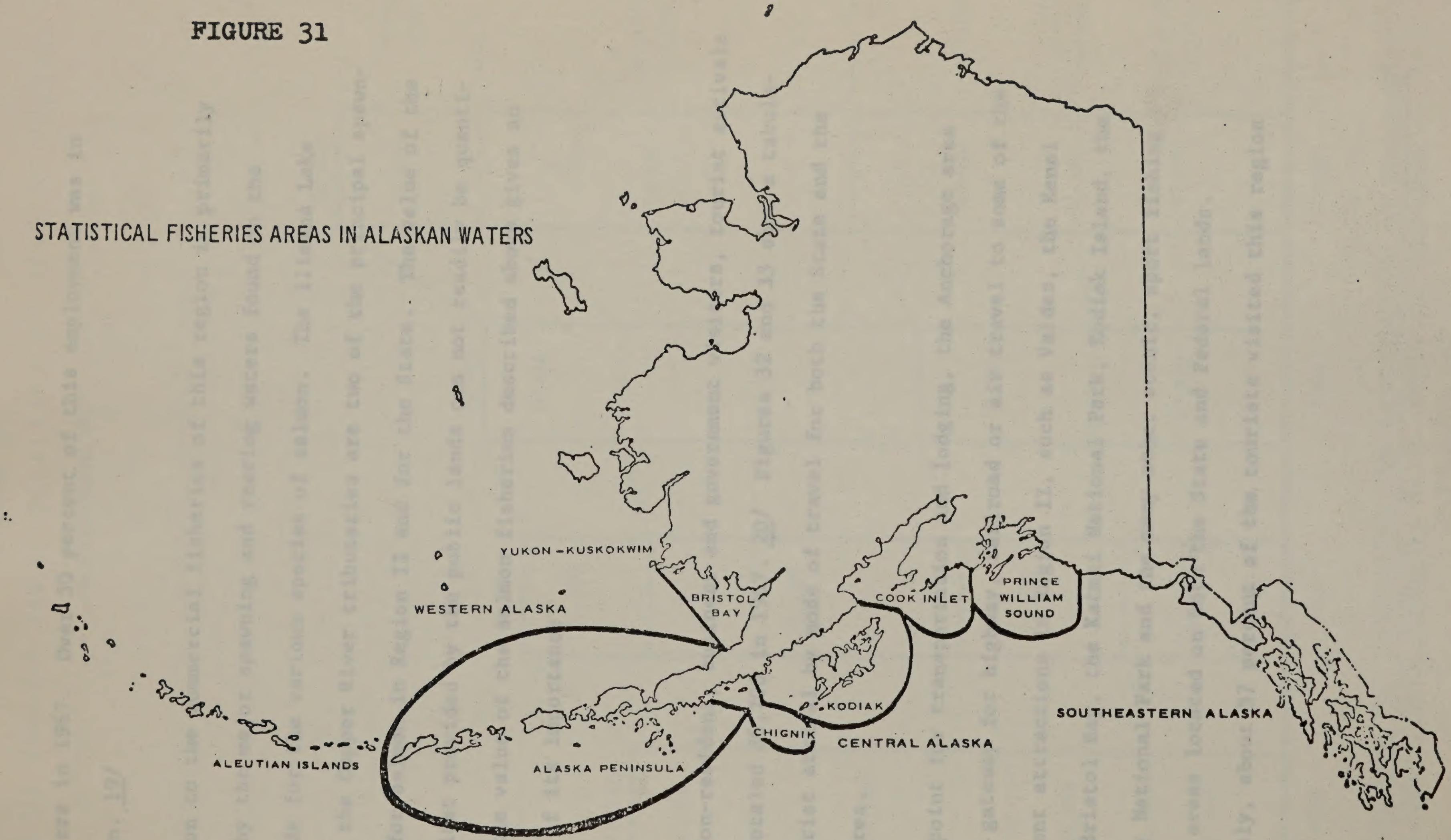
BRISTOL BAY
SEAFOOD CATCH, 1962-1966
(In Pounds)

YEAR	SALMON
1966	68,884,072
1965	112,715,000
1964	41,533,203
1963	18,369,937
1962	35,519,812

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1967.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 31

STATISTICAL FISHERIES AREAS IN ALASKAN WATERS



Source: Derived from Alaska Department of Fish and Game information .

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

based workers in 1967. Over 50 percent of this employment was in this region. 19/

BLM relation to the commercial fisheries of this region is primarily reflected by the major spawning and rearing waters found on the public lands for the various species of salmon. The Iliamna Lake region and the Copper River tributaries are two of the principal spawning areas for salmon in Region II and for the State. The value of the salmon habitat provided by the public lands can not readily be quantified, but the value of the salmon fisheries described above gives an indication of its importance.

TOURISM

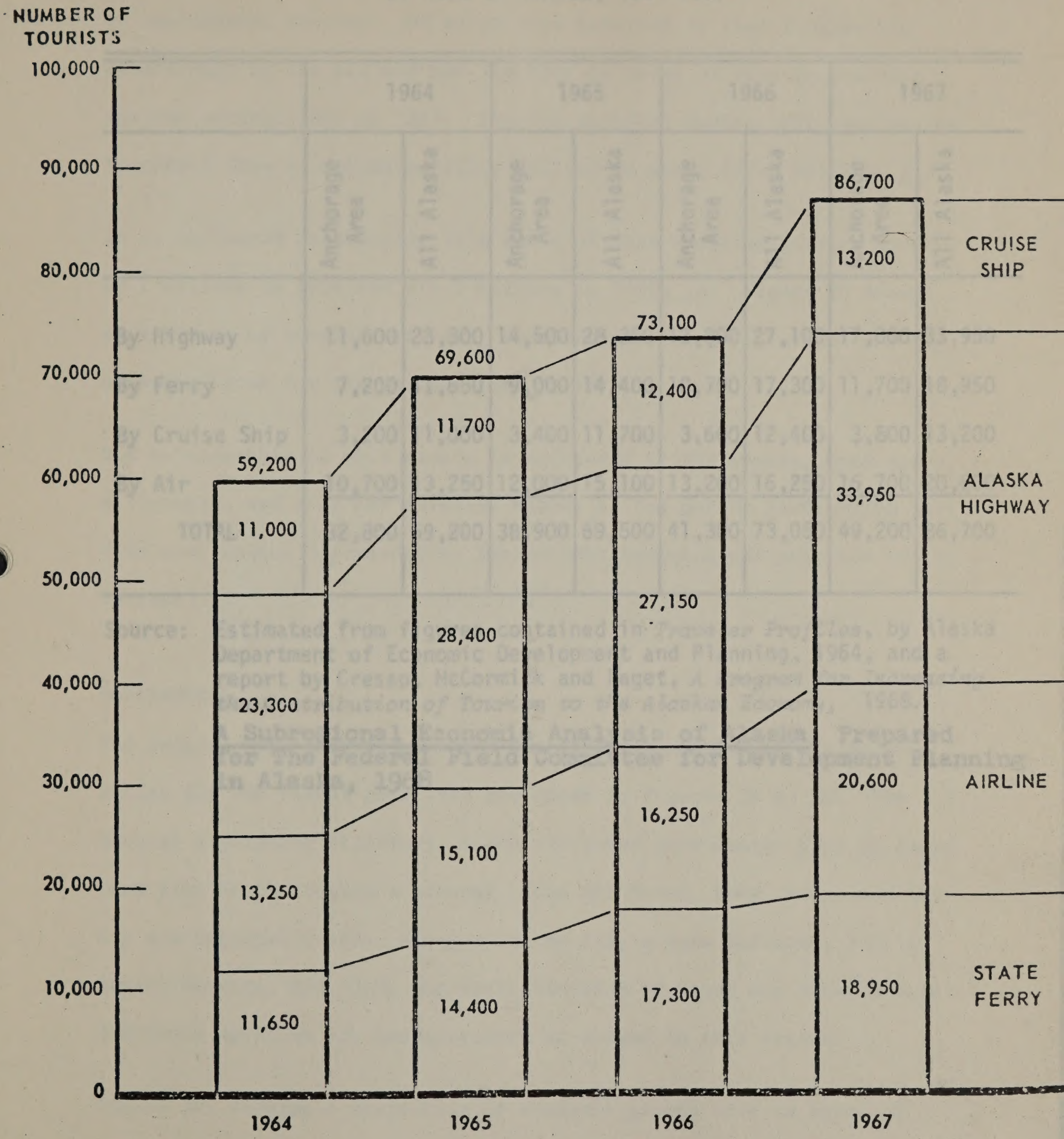
Excluding non-resident, business and government visitors, tourist arrivals in Alaska totaled 86,700 in 1967. 20/ Figures 32 and 33 show a tabulation of tourist arrival by mode of travel for both the State and the Anchorage area.

As a focal point for transportation and lodging, the Anchorage area serves as a gateway for highway, railroad or air travel to some of the more prominent attractions in Region II, such as Valdez, the Kenai Peninsula, Bristol Bay, the Katmai National Park, Kodiak Island, the Mt. McKinley National Park and the many other scenic, sport fishing and hunting areas located on both the State and Federal lands. Conservatively, about 57 percent of the tourists visited this region in 1967.

FIGURE 32

NUMBER OF TOURIST VISITS TO ALASKA BY MODE OF TRAVEL

1964 THROUGH 1967



Source: A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism To The Alaskan Economy, U. S. Dept. of Commerce

FIGURE 33

TOURIST ARRIVAL IN ALASKA AND THE ANCHORAGE AREA BY MODE OF TRAVEL, 1964-1967

	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Anchorage Area	All Alaska	Anchorage Area	All Alaska	Anchorage Area	All Alaska	Anchorage Area	All Alaska
By Highway	11,600	23,300	14,500	28,350	13,800	27,100	17,000	33,950
By Ferry	7,200	11,650	9,000	14,400	10,700	17,300	11,700	18,950
By Cruise Ship	3,200	11,000	3,400	11,700	3,600	12,400	3,800	13,200
By Air	10,700	13,250	12,000	15,100	13,200	16,250	16,700	20,600
TOTAL	32,800	59,200	38,900	69,500	41,300	73,050	49,200	86,700

Source: Estimated from figures contained in *Traveler Profiles*, by Alaska Department of Economic Development and Planning, 1964, and a report by Cresap, McCormick and Paget, *A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy*, 1968.

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

Figure 34 shows the total primary wages paid in the selected sectors of the Alaskan economy. Of noticeable interest is that tourism was second only to the oil and gas industry in terms of wage growth rate for the periods 1964 to 1967. Tourist spending during this same period increased from an estimated $18.2 million to about $29.0 million. 21/

It is estimated that Region II's share of this spending totaled about $9.1 million in 1964 and $14.5 million in 1967. 22/ Figure 35 shows an estimate of tourist arrivals, expenditures and job creation for the Anchorage area for the periods 1968 to 1971.

BLM relationship to this sector is reflected by the scenic, open space, wilderness, and fish and wildlife values of the public lands which provide many unique opportunities for outdoor recreational pursuits to the tourist.

GOVERNMENT

The receipts and disbursement for the State of Alaska and the Federal outlay for the fiscal year 1968 are shown in Figures 36 to 38. The Federal (including military), State and local governments play an important part in the region's economy. The Air Force, Navy, Army, and the Air and National Guards, along with the FAA, Alaska Railroad, Public Health Service, BIA, BLM, the State Division of Lands and other Federal and State agencies are headquartered or staged in this region.

Figure 39, showing a projection of economic growth base in terms of wages and salary through 1975, reflects this dominance of the Federal

FIGURE 34

TOTAL PRIMARY WAGES PAID IN SELECTED SECTORS OF ALASKA'S ECONOMY
($ Millions)

INDUSTRY	1964	ESTIMATED 1967	INCREASE 1964-1967	PERCENT CHANGE
Logging, lumbering and pulp	$19.8	$25.1	$5.3	27
Food processing	18.2	21.0	3.2	12
Oil and gas	8.5	18.7	10.2	120
Tourism	6.6	10.9	4.3	47
Metal and other mining	4.3	4.8	.5	12

Source: Cresap, McCormick and Paget. *A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaska Economy*, 1968.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committeefor Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 35

REGION II TOURIST ARRIVALS AND EXPENDITURES AND JOB CREATION 1968 TO 1971

	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	LOW EST.	HIGH EST.	LOW EST.	HIGH EST.	LOW EST.	HIGH EST.	LOW EST.	HIGH EST.
Tourist Arrival in Alaska	95,400	98,800	104,900	112,700	115,400	128,500	126,900	166,900
Tourist Arrival in Anchorage Area	54,100	64,200	59,800	73,500	66,000	84,200	72,600	96,300
Tourist Expenditure in Anchorage Area (in millions)	$16	$19	$18	$22	$20	$26	$23	$31
Direct Employment Resulting from Tourist Expenditure in Anchorage Area	800	950	900	1,120	1,000	1,300	1,150	1,550

Sources: Estimated from figures presented in Cresap, McCormick and Paget study, *A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy*, 1968, and the Alaska Department of Economic Development and Planning, *Traveler Profiles*, 1964.

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 36

Summary: Gross Receipts as Reported for Calendar Year 1968
January 1, 1968 - December 31, 1968

Municipalities Boroughs	Totals	Agriculture & Forestry	Construction	Manufacturing	Professional	Transportation Communication & Utilities	Wholesale	Retail	Finance & Real Estate	Service	Miscellaneous
Bristol Bay	$ 713,241.96	$	$ 165,495.09	$	$	$ 179,246.45	$	$ 269,285.74	$ 46,157.94	$ 53,056.74	$
Gateway	40,605,549.97	949,518.92	987,686.26	37,438,221.49		341,033.31	43,818.03	406,300.79	362,409.73	76,561.44	
Greater Anchorage Area	193,183,557.96	16,233.16	90,793,115.59	1,414,976.31	4,027,004.62	10,424,607.44	25,005,477.95	44,924,135.09	8,885,070.79	7,349,301.47	343,635.54
Greater Juneau	9,813,643.47	6,690.00	4,057,999.71	12,612.42	79,827.12	770,816.94	350,475.40	4,009,893.96	394,282.28	131,045.64	
Greater Sitka	33,833,857.71	4,062,854.24	788,887.18	27,022,274.00		70,325.66		668,743.22	102,165.52	1,118,607.89	
Kenai Peninsula	14,541,393.86	20,003.93	4,828,319.83	803,837.20	215,362.54	2,374,463.28	126,540.73	4,067,440.62	518,822.56	1,430,960.95	155,642.22
Kodiak Island	3,498,338.04		1,989,152.15			224,141.12	195,319.00	920,698.01	40,968.03	128,059.73	
Matanuska Susitna	3,825,287.00	36,438.53	857,435.50	3,705.25	15,301.15	410,439.51	294,098.05	1,614,554.54	497,723.11	95,591.36	
North Star	28,408,334.99	74,838.41	10,064,798.98	246,260.17	292,675.92	2,721,310.14	3,265,106.24	8,482,111.06	1,568,437.74	1,501,978.20	190,818.13
Total Boroughs	$ 328,423,204.96	$ 5,166,577.19	$114,532,890.29	$ 66,941,886.84	$ 4,630,171.35	$ 17,516,383.85	$ 29,280,835.40	$ 65,363,163.03	$12,416,037.70	$11,885,163.42	$ 690,095.89
Cities—											
Anaktuvuk	$ 22,886.14	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 22,886.14	$	$	$
Anchorage	357,331,471.13	511,379.45	55,339,251.55	2,060,594.95	43,395,308.61	42,897,717.74	33,970,000.01	127,958,365.32	32,550,996.96	16,613,023.68	2,034,832.86
Anderson & Vicinity (Clear)	211,262.00							182,711.03	28,550.97		
Angoon	159,142.31							159,142.31			
Barrow	4,418,919.96					36,786.49		1,826,028.63	108,231.19	116,394.98	2,331,478.67
Bethel	1,833,557.37		31,297.62			603,797.16		1,110,018.87	7,260.13	81,183.59	
Buckland	1,214.74							1,214.74			
Chevak	6,937.35							6,937.35			
Cordova	5,285,521.86		963,660.85	40,466.49	82,141.63	206,268.93	63,487.60	3,402,359.10	395,343.68	131,793.58	
Craig	311,775.63					19,736.46	9,451.57	113,779.82	168,807.78		
Delta Junction	2,264,875.16		323,015.32	19,158.95		75,493.93	251,261.00	1,007,875.28	348,674.95	234,476.68	4,919.05
Dillingham	1,793,379.35		27,729.83		26,563.04	648,482.93		988,544.68	70,732.43	31,326.44	
Douglas	1,357,621.83		199,694.78		34,369.40	1,679.14		951,550.73	110,036.57	60,291.21	
Eagle	58,921.47		1,040.00					57,881.47			
Emmonak	34,055.60					18,861.46		15,194.14			
Fairbanks	104,968,666.68	8,659.22	28,868,445.48	80,579.98	3,207,644.34	11,422,550.38	9,947,522.94	38,030,738.00	7,188,376.50	6,214,111.84	
Fort Yukon	118,589.32					65,361.90		43,648.81	9,578.61		
Gambell	10,976.45							5,012.51	5,963.94		
Girdwood	12,135.03		6,376.05						3,846.78	1,912.20	
Haines	3,741,397.51		560,634.55		109,672.83	635,228.60	142,066.10	1,943,046.40	150,557.66	200,191.37	
Homer	2,720,212.71		85,387.06	14,344.76	122,076.33	390,177.12	32,294.56	1,729,433.26	83,218.78	263,280.84	
Hoonah	190,506.65					24,768.87		161,177.78	4,560.00		
Hydaburg	99,434.70							99,434.70			
Juneau	44,071,765.53	6,926.92	5,643,364.71	29,503.42	2,500,577.11	8,463,886.66	1,927,467.61	20,350,839.66	3,078,489.90	2,070,709.54	
Kachemak City	86,884.37							86,884.37			
Kake	249,111.71							245,435.41	3,676.30		
Kenai	7,127,900.39		868,914.69	425,622.68	160,132.54	557,163.27		4,175,479.97	361,567.34	579,019.90	
Ketchikan	46,692,338.18	6,318,791.11	2,783,086.51	4,059,611.46	1,534,054.56	2,589,414.91	2,524,764.20	20,639,311.63	1,925,734.46	4,317,569.34	
Kiana	234,366.46							234,366.46			
King Cove	189,542.73							189,542.73			
Klawock	500.00					500.00					
Kodiak	11,916,862.86		1,004,805.16	12,387.87	662,554.69	1,479,352.37	6,811.40	7,001,723.30	543,723.47	1,205,504.60	
Kotzebue	1,997,021.06		27,414.76			382,862.23		1,569,549.57		17,194.50	
Nenana	1,026,260.37		41,958.90			277,203.00		687,828.00	4,500.00	14,770.47	
Nome	2,479,832.83		56,168.62		15,030.71	438,038.43	23,078.98	1,763,927.44	56,776.12	126,812.53	
Noorvik	46,642.61							46,642.61			
North Pole	414,473.24		87,354.60			5,959.00	47,014.79	221,656.83	44,748.55	7,739.47	
Nulato	56,528.05							56,528.05			
Ouzinkie	5,972.06							5,972.06			
Palmer	13,322,574.19	11,686.46	865,045.29	381,976.77	224,952.78	298,316.00	2,793,152.75	5,766,689.28	303,051.88	2,677,702.98	
Pelican	126,390.24					8,396.72		111,120.52	5,015.00	1,858.00	
Petersburg	7,910,703.06	2,509,391.98	296,912.11	193,591.31	143,118.17	291,040.01	96,188.78	3,535,806.03	309,091.27	365,178.11	170,385.29
Port Chilkoot	96,592.00					49,419.63		28,319.08	18,853.29		
Port Lions	92,467.50							79,853.12	12,614.38		
St. Mary's	19,793.71							19,793.71			
Sand Point	18,049.46							18,049.46			
Scammon Bay	19,230.02							19,230.02			
Selawik	79,031.02							79,031.02			
Seldovia	546,517.59					7,834.90		510,287.69	8,575.00	19,820.00	
Seward	4,184,755.34		132,722,31		79,912.06	742,090.27	12,036.84	2,787,227.05	131,656.33	299,110.48	
Sitka	11,146,275.88	97,571.51	290,966.20	123,739.97	493,157.82	1,426,600.30	168,658.46	6,302,270.89	1,600,856.45	633,654.28	8,800.00
Skagway	1,376,081.59		17,521.29		4,287.75	171,040.82	10,882.09	1,056,594.43	44,423.06	71,332.15	
Soldotna	6,687,756.79		439,812.31	43,782.00	314,738.91	1,203,296.00	64,574.59	3,742,167.71	281,618.52	482,986.79	114,779.96
Tanana	183,226.55					89,618.16		93,608.39			
Teller	72,649.71					3,461.74		66,847.97	2,340.00		
Unalaska	445,561.85							433,991.53		11,570.32	
Valdez	2,657,638.66		207,892.40	514.05	81,985.66	128,449.50	267,145.16	1,556,585.63	79,926.04	37,390.59	297,749.63
Wainwright	30,401.75							30,401.75			
Wrangell	23,041,959.81	860,955.57	87,320.51	16,730,242.88	191,448.87	1,694,485.89	999,429.90	2,062,906.61	230,462.19	184,707.39	
Yakutat	892,032.16	367,474.23				138,800.00		385,757.43			
Total Cities	$ 676,499,152.28	$10,692,836.45	$ 99,257,793.46	$ 24,216,135.54	$53,383,747.81	$ 77,494,141.42	$ 53,357,289.33	$265,779,208.48	$50,282,436.48	$37,072,617.85	$ 4,962,945.46
Total Boroughs & Cities	$1,004,922,357.24	$15,859,413.64	$213,790,683.75	$ 91,158,022.38	$58,013,919.16	$ 95,010,525.27	$ 82,638,124.73	$331,142,371.51	$62,698,474.18	$48,957,781.27	$ 5,653,041.35
State	$ 550,407,747.57	$ 803,461.70	$138,403,932.41	$ 9,780,957.36	$ 1,128,247.01	$ 60,503,398.80	$ 57,774,298.50	$183,124,288.46	$15,887,325.28	$ 9,981,241.44	$73,020,596.61
Total Gross Receipts	$1,555,330,104.81	$16,662,875.34	$352,194,616.16	$100,938,979.74	$59,142,166.17	$155,513,924.07	$140,412,423.23	$514,266,659.97	$78,585,799.46	$58,939,022.71	$78,673,637.96

Note: Data presented above reflect the volume of business reported on business license tax reports received during the year by the Alaska Department of Revenue. Due to the time lag involved, the above data, in general, reflect business volumes during calendar year 1967.

Source: Alaska's Economy in 1968, Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions,
University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

FIGURE 37

State of Alaska -- General Fund
Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

	For Fiscal Year Ended		
	June 30, 1968	June 30, 1967	Difference
Beginning Cash with Treasury	$ 10,923,882.06	$ 11,796,302.74	$ (872,420.68)
Revenue:			
Unrestricted Revenue			
Alaska Court System	$ 970,921.99	$ 856,544.90	$ 114,377.09
Taxes	50,922,271.64	48,026,654.72	2,895,616.92
Business Licenses, Permits, Fees	1,831,809.27	1,789,054.99	42,754.28
Non-Business Licenses, Permits, Fees	4,740,953.37	4,450,853.83	290,099.54
Charges, Other Misc. Receipts	45,972,296.71	23,557,329.26	22,414,967.45
Fund Receipts from Federal Government	8,269,135.19	8,289,719.64	(20,584.45)
Total Unrestricted Revenue	$112,707,388.17	$ 86,970,157.34	$ 25,737,230.83
Restricted Revenue			
Federal Program Augmentation	$ 61,716,634.95	$ 79,203,730.37	$ (17,487,095.42)
Other Program Augmentation	3,204,001.01	2,332,973.62	871,027.39
Total Restricted Revenue	$ 64,920,635.96	$ 81,536,703.99	$ (16,616,068.03)
Total Unrestricted and Restricted Revenue	$177,628,024.13	$168,506,861.33	$ 9,121,162.80
Total Funds to Account For	$188,551,906.19	$180,303,164.07	$ 8,248,742.12
Expenditures:			
Personal Services	$ 60,950,504.66	$ 42,577,214.58	$ 18,373,290.08
Travel	3,443,451.64	2,573,356.63	870,095.01
Contractual Services	27,529,067.73	21,995,474.87	5,533,592.86
Commodities	6,597,099.80	6,229,766.02	367,333.78
Equipment	1,168,239.35	1,027,399.06	140,840.29
Capital Expenditures	29,264,488.50	63,892,481.40	(34,627,992.90)
Grants, Claims, Shared Revenue	44,372,444.36	39,477,562.96	4,894,881.40
Interest Service Charges	2,662,470.45	2,389,954.72	272,515.73
Stale Date Warrants Reissued	805.08	1,237.85	(432.77)
Bond Principal, Loans, Transfers	5,102,996.83	5,118,822.71	(15,825.88)
Total Expenditures	$181,091,568.40	$185,283,270.80	$ (4,191,702.40)
Balance Before Non-Revenue and Non-Expense	$ 7,460,337.79	$ (4,980,106.73)	$ 12,440,444.52
Add: Non-Revenue Receipts	$ 83,335,723.11	$ 83,342,888.43	$ (7,166.32)
Deduct: Non-Expense Disbursements	87,791,343.66	67,438,899.64	20,352,444.02
Ending Cash with Treasury	$ 3,004,717.24	$ 10,923,882.06	$ (7,919,164.82)

Source: Annual Financial Report, State of Alaska.

"Alaska Economy in 1968", Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

FIGURE 38

Federal Outlays for Alaska
Fiscal Year 1968

Agency	Expenditure
Dept. of Agriculture	$ 15,600,901
Dept. of Commerce	7,940,140
Dept. of Defense	351,927,000
Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare	39,724,533
Dept. of the Interior	33,418,001
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	37,548,770
Dept. of Justice	527,485
Dept. of Labor	7,852,234
Dept. of Transportation	95,317,265
Treasury Department	9,424,264
Agency for International Development	4,476,850
Atomic Energy Commission	39,153,028
Civil Service Commission	3,349,094
Civil Aeronautics Board	4,058,115
Federal Communications Commission	168,470
General Services Administration	3,709,824
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	222,314
National Foundation on Arts and Humanities	45,881
Office of Economic Opportunity	4,963,897
Office of Emergency Planning	8,329,727
Peace Corps	13,949
Railroad Retirement Board	161,950
Small Business Administration	63,308,202
Veterans Administration	4,798,249
Interstate Commerce Commission	26,727
National Science Foundation	2,899,268
Selective Service System	168,311
Tennessee Valley Authority	685
State Total	$756,958,900

Source: Compiled for the executive office of the president, by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

"Alaska's Economy in 1968", Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

FIGURE 39

REGION II PROJECTIONS OF ECONOMIC BASE GROWTH THROUGH 1975

(Millions of Dollars of Wage and Salary Payments)

YEAR	(1) Gfc	(2) PETROLEUM	(3) FISHERIES PROD.	(4) FOREST PRODUCTS (INCREMENTS ONLY)	(5) PETRO-CHEMICAL (INCREMENTS ONLY)
1967	91.5	23.2	19.4	0.0	0.0
1968	93.1	26.3	21.7	0.5	0.8
1969	94.0	30.4	23.9	1.0	1.5
1970	101.4	30.7	26.2	1.5	1.5
1971	103.2	31.0	28.1	1.6	1.5
1972	104.9	31.3	30.5	1.7	1.6
1973	111.9	31.6	33.4	1.9	1.6
1974	113.7	31.9	35.5	2.0	1.6
1975	114.6	32.2	37.3	2.1	1.7

Source: Author's computations.

Notes:

(1) Government, Federal Civilian. A trend line was fitted to federal civilian government employment over the 1960-1966 period and used to project the 1967-1975 figures. The average annual wage was figured for 1964-1966 ($8.17 thousand) and used to convert employment to wage and salary payments. $500 raises were added in 1970 and 1973.

(2) Petroleum mining. Employment was initially plotted against production for the years 1961-1967. A line was extrapolated on the basis of these plots to a production level of 300,000 barrels, giving heavy consideration to the most recent observations and the fact that manpower requirements are less for production than exploration. Based on the extrapolation, employment figures were derived. Employment estimates were converted to wage and salary payments by use of an annual average wage estimate of $13,500. The petroleum series includes other export mining activity which has over the recent past amounted to something under one million dollars per year. It is assumed that this will continue to be the case.

(3) Fish processing. Fisheries production projections were based on information supplied by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. The Bureau estimated levels of catch of all major species at varying times in the next few years. Using current market prices and estimates of meat yields per pound of catch, total "value to producers" was estimated for each specie. These figures were converted to wage and salary payments by multiplication by a factor equal to the ratio of wage and salary payments to "value to producers" for 1964-1965.

(4) Forest products. Estimates of employent and income resulting from the sale and probable sale of various timber tracts in Region II have been made in another section of the study. Linear interpolations were used to derive annual estimates.

(5) Petrochemical activities. These projections are based on an assumed total employment of 100 and an average annual wage of $15,000 with small annual increments. If the annual wage estimates seem excessive it only serves to point up the limited multiplier effects (income-investment) of capital intensive industry.

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Government in the export base within Region II. For the period 1960 to 1965, the Federal Government roughly accounted for 87 percent of this region's economic base. 23/ Any decrease in Federal spending in the future will likely be offset by the growth of State and local governments' participation in this sector.

Approximately 17,500 people were employed in government services within Region II in 1967. 24/

BLM relationship in this sector is reflected by its share of the Federal outlays totaling about $2.7 million in Region II for fiscal year 1970. 25/ In addition, fire suppression expenditures for the State amounted to $22 million in fiscal year 1970. 26/ (Wages paid to firefighters account for a good portion of cash income for some of the Native villages.) Moreover, the BLM allocated about $7.88 million dollars to the State from its receipts for sale and management of the public lands and resources. About $4.95 million of this allocation was derived from receipts collected by the Geological Survey from leases, licenses and permits initially issued by the Anchorage District in the Cook Inlet and Kenai Peninsula areas. Of the other $2.93 million of State allocation, about 66 percent was contributed from lands administered by the Anchorage District Office. 27/

TRADE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND SERVICE SECTOR

In terms of trade, finance, insurance, real estate and service industries, Region II with Anchorage as its hub, outshines the other regions as

the largest supplier of these services.

The importance of these sectors to this region is illustrated in terms of employment in Figure 40.

In terms of wage payments by industry in Alaska, the tabulation shown on Figure 49 for the periods 1960 to 1967 reflects the following:

Trade sector -- up 65.3 percent
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate -- up 88.5 percent
Services and Miscellaneous -- up 73.9 percent

With recent gains in the petroleum and tourist industries, it is expected that this region will share a larger percentage of the civilian labor force engaged in these service related industries.

BLM relationship in this sector is more or less an indirect one. The outdoor recreational opportunities provided on BLM lands for both the tourists and residents often support the service oriented gas, food and lodging type trades.

TRANSPORTATION

Historically, many significant shifts in industrial location were prompted by improved transportation facilities. When transport facilities penetrated a new space, new resource deposits generally became economical to exploit.

While Alaska is on the threshold of moving into this direction, the Alaskan economy still suffers from one of consumption economy with some primary but almost no secondary manufacturing. This point is

FIGURE 40

PERCENTAGE OF THE NONAGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE OF ALASKA, REGION II, AND ANCHORAGE EMPLOYED IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR, 1966

	ALASKA	REGION II	ANCHORAGE
Trade	14.6%	16.2%	18.1%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3.1	3.6	4.3
Services	10.7	11.9	12.9
TOTAL--Tertiary Sector	28.4%	31.7%	35.3%

Source: Derived from Alaska Department of Labor *Workforce Estimates*, 1966. A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

clearly illustrated by the total Alaskan ocean-borne freight traffic. From both in-and-out traffic, about 70 percent was inshipment traffic to Alaska. All types of consumer goods, machinery, refined petroleum and almost all of the construction materials (including lumber) are part of this inshipment. 28/

Presently there are about 2,800 miles of primary and 3,000 miles of secondary roads in Alaska. In addition, two railroads -- one in the Southeastern region and one servicing the ports of Seward, Whittier and Anchorage with the city of Fairbanks some 470 miles away -- are the extent of the present land transport system. 29/

Air transport services, both inter and intrastate, cover 20,000 miles of scheduled air routes over Alaska. 30/ Charter and bush pilot services provide access to other points not regularly serviced by scheduled routes.

Alaska is also serviced by a marine route of passenger and an array of cargo services including cargo ships, van ships, barges, and trainships.

It is estimated the Alaskan transportation industry is growing at the rate of 10 to 20 percent per year. 31/ Gross revenue was roughly estimated at $120 million in 1967 with airlines accounting for about $70 million, truck transportation about $17 million, State marine highway at $3.4 million and ocean transport at about $29.6 million. 32/

With the City of Anchorage as the hub of the transportation network, Region II shares an active and major part of the economic activity within this sector. Moreover, the transportation infrastructure of this region serves as a cargo consolidation point for southbound products and a breakout point for shipment of freight into most of the other regions in Alaska.

BLM's relationship in this sector evolves around the rights of way for highways, utility lines, and pipelines and for lands provided for airstrips on the public lands.

FOOTNOTES

Purpose and Scope

1. Taken from Anchorage District's Initial Analysis Roster.

General Description of District Economy

2. Election districts 14 and 15 are included in Region II for this supplement -- the Bristol Bay and Aleutian subregions are more closely linked to the Anchorage area than to the southwest or Kuskokwim region.

3. State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines and Geology, Report for the Year 1968 (College, Alaska, 1968), pp. 13-14.

4. State of Alaska, Department of Economic Development, Division of Industrial Development, Alaska Statistical Review (Juneau, Alaska, 1969), p. 9.

5. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska (Anchorage, Alaska, 1968), p. 193.

6. Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics (Palmer, Alaska, 1968), p. 2.

7. Ibid., p. 6.

8. Ibid., p. 6.

9. State of Alaska, Alaska Statistical Review, p. 60.

10. In using these tables, the data shown for Matanuska Valley, Kenai Peninsula, and the Southwest, except for reindeer, are to be considered as production and values for Region II.

11. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, p. 193.

12. Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, p. 27.

13. O. Keith Hutchinson, Alaska's Forest Resources, Institute of Northern Forestry, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service Resource Bulletin PNW19 (Juneau, Alaska), 1967, p. 60.

14. U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Chugach Working Circle Timber Management Plan (Anchorage, Alaska, 1967), pp. C-2 and C-26.

15. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics 1968 (Superintendent of Documents: Washington, D.C., 1968), pp. 140-141.

16. University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, "Forest Resource Utilization in Alaska," Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions (College, Alaska, 1967), Volume IV, No. 5, p. 4.

17. State of Alaska, Alaska Statistical Review, p. 55.

18. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, p. 168.

19. State of Alaska, Alaska Statistical Review, p. 26 (estimate made based on 60 percent of catch in this region).

20. U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy (Anchorage, Alaska, 1968), p. II-2.

21. Ibid., p. II-7.

22. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, p. 201.

23. Ibid., p. 236.

24. Ibid., p. 60.

25. Figure from preliminary annual work plan.

26. BLM internal report.

27. Estimate from BLM Division of Land, Alaska State Office.

28. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, p. 213.

29. State of Alaska, Department of Economic Development, Industrial Development Division, Look North to Alaska (Juneau, Alaska, 1970), p. 23.

30. Ibid., p. 23.

31. State of Alaska, Alaska Statistical Review, p. 131.

32. Ibid., p. 132.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF DISTRICT

POPULATION

Current Population

The Bureau of Census estimated the population of Alaska at 282,000 as of July 1, 1969. 1/

The Southcentral region or Region II composed of districts 7 through 15 (districts 14 and 15 are included in this region) accounted for 55 percent of the total Alaska population or 153,200 people in 1967. 2/ By a straight line projection it could be estimated that there were 155,000 people residing in the Southcentral region as of July 1, 1969.

The 1969 population estimate reflects a population increase of 30.2 percent for this region from its 1960 decennial census base. For this same period, the comparative rate of population increase for the State of Alaska was 24.9 percent, for California 23.7 percent, and for the United States 12.6 percent. 3/

Future Population

With Alaska's transition from a dominantly military and federal spending economy to one oriented toward developing and managing the potential of its natural resources, several degrees of optimism are reflected on the future population growth estimates.

Figure 41 shows a comparison of seven projections made during the past decade. Figure 42 shows a high and low estimate for this

FIGURE 41

Comparison of Alaskan population estimates (in thousands)

Source	Date of Estimate	1980
Bureau of Census, I-D [a]------------------	1967	329
Bureau of Census, II-D[b] -----------------	1967	367
Battelle Memorial Institute [c] -----------	1961	394
Alaska Regional Population & Employment[d]-	1967	329-491
Case 1, Rampart Project [e]---------------	1964	452
Case 5, Rampart Project [f]---------------	1964	497
Alaska Population & Economy [g]-----------	1962	374-449 421-471

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[a] U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, p. 5.

[b] Ibid., p. 5.

[c] U.S. Congress, House, Transportation Requirements for the Growth of Northwest North America, Vol. 2, Research Report by Battelle Memorial Institute, House Document No. 176, Vol. 2, 87th Cong., 1st Session, (Wash: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 1-5.

[d] George W. Rogers, Alaska Regional Population and Employment, SEG Report No. 15, (University of Alaska, 1967), p. 87.

[e] U.S. Department of the Interior, Alaska Natural Resources and the Rampart Project, p. 16.

[f] Ibid., p. 16.

[g] George W. Rogers and Richard A. Cooley, Alaska's Population and Economy, Vol. 1, (State of Alaska, 1962), p. 214.

FIGURE 42

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION

REGION II, 1970-2000
(in thousands)

		LOW ESTIMATE POPULATION COMPOSITION					HIGH ESTIMATE POPULATION COMPOSITION		
JULY 1	TOTAL POPULATION	MILITARY	CIVILIAN		JULY 1	TOTAL POPULATION	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	
			Non-Native	Native				Non-Native	Native
1970	167.1	20.8	132.2	14.1	1970	168.0	20.8	132.0	15.2
1975	179.1	20.2	143.0	15.9	1975	181.3	20.2	142.9	19.2
1980	190.6	19.7	152.0	17.9	1980	196.8	19.7	153.3	23.8
1985	203.7	19.7	164.0	20.0	1985	253.3	19.7	178.2	32.4
1990	216.0	19.7	174.2	22.1	1990	260.7	19.7	201.4	39.6
1995	229.8	19.7	185.4	24.2	1995	300.9	19.7	237.1	44.1
2000	242.6	19.7	196.8	26.1	2000	331.9	19.7	263.6	48.6

Source: George Rogers, *Alaska Regional Population and Employment*, 1967. Region II is equal to Rogers' Southcentral region plus election districts 14 and 15. The figures in this table are based on the assumption that election districts 14 and 15 will grow as fast as the rest of the Southwestern region of which they are a part.

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region by another study. (For purposes of this report, the Bureau of Census Series II B estimate of 367,000 will be used.)

On a simple straight line projection the population estimate for Region II in 1980 is 202,300.

Rural Urban Distribution

Figure 43 shows the population distribution within the region by election districts for 1960 and 1967. 4/ The majority or 70.3 percent of the people in this region resided in the Anchorage election district (the election district is used as a statistical base in Alaska on similar relation to the county in most of the other States.)

The 1960 decennial census showed 37.9 percent or 85,767 of the total Alaskan population characterized to be living in urban areas. Using the definition of places with 2,500 people and under as rural, the same census revealed that 23,954 people lived in places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 116,446 people lived in other rural territory. It is interesting to note from Figure 44 that five out of thirteen of Alaska's major towns and cities were located in this region, but only two cities, Anchorage and Kodiak, qualified as urban places.

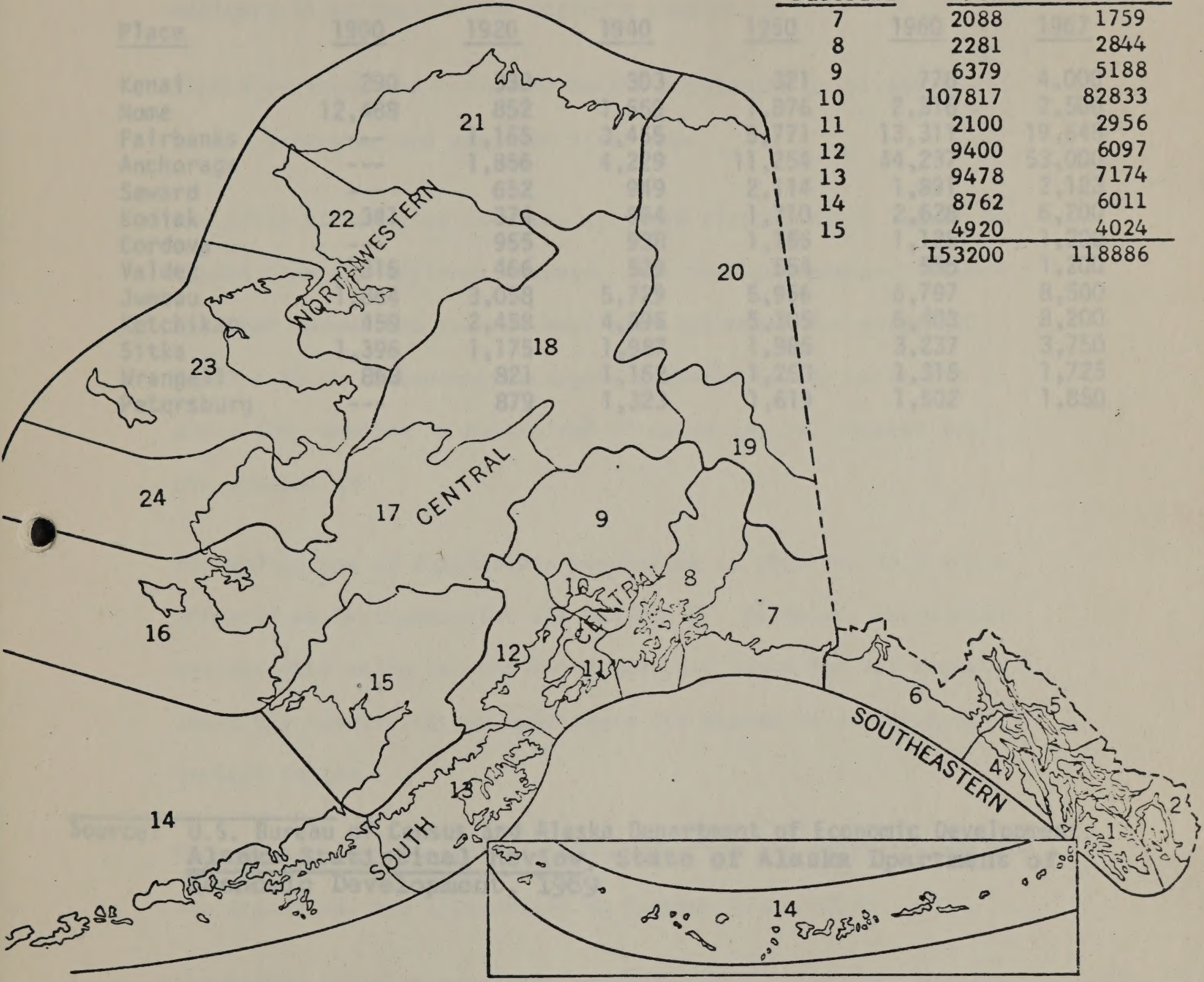
Attributes and Characteristics

In 1960, the Alaskan population consisted of 43,000 Natives, 150,000 non-Natives, and 33,000 military personnel. 5/

FIGURE 43

MAP OF OLD ELECTION DISTRICTS

Election District	REGION II 1967	REGION II 1960
7	2088	1759
8	2281	2844
9	6379	5188
10	107817	82833
11	2100	2956
12	9400	6097
13	9478	7174
14	8762	6011
15	4920	4024
	153200	118886



Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development 1969

FIGURE 44

POPULATION OF ALASKA'S MAJOR TOWNS AND CITIES 1900 - 1967

Place	1900	1920	1940	1950	1960	1967
Kenai	290	332	303	321	778	4,000
Nome	12,488	852	1,559	1,876	2,316	2,500
Fairbanks	---	1,155	3,455	5,771	13,311	19,648
Anchorage	---	1,856	4,229	11,254	44,237	53,000
Seward	---	652	949	2,114	1,891	2,123
Kodiak	341	374	864	1,710	2,628	6,200
Cordova	---	955	938	1,165	1,125	1,200
Valdez	315	466	529	554	555	1,200
Juneau	1,864	3,058	5,729	5,956	6,797	8,500
Ketchikan	459	2,458	4,695	5,305	6,483	8,200
Sitka	1,396	1,175	1,987	1,985	3,237	3,750
Wrangell	868	821	1,162	1,263	1,315	1,725
Petersburg	---	879	1,323	1,619	1,502	1,850

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census and Alaska Department of Economic Development. Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Dpartment of Economic Development, 1969

Figure 45 illustrates the composition of the resident population in the Southcentral region for the period 1940-1966. The Natives made up 8 percent, the non-Natives made up 78 percent, and the military 14 percent of the region's population.

Figure 46 shows the estimated Native population by villages, towns, boroughs, and election districts.

The ratio of males to females, although significantly higher in Alaska than the national average, continued to decrease. When the 1960 census was taken, there were 128 males for every 100 females in the Southcentral region compared to 132 males for every 100 females in Alaska and 97 males per 100 females for the nation. 6/

The median age of the Alaskan population in 1960 was 23.3 years compared to 29.5 years for the nation. 7/ By color, the median age was 24.6 years for the white and 18.0 years for the non-white. These age statistics are applicable for Region II or the Southcentral region.

The age-sex distribution by percentages for all of Alaska and for the Region II, are illustrated in Figures 46a and 47.

The median years of education completed by persons over the age of 25 in 1960 was 12.1 school years for Alaska compared to 11.0 for the nation. Noteworthy, however, is the disparity of 12.4 and 6.6 years of educational attainment between the white and non-white sectors of the Alaskan population. 8/

FIGURE 45

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION

REGION II, 1940-1966
(in thousands)

JULY 1	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION COMPOSITION MILITARY	CIVILIAN NON-NATIVE	NATIVE
1940	19.4	.5	10.7	8.2
1950	64.4	18.5	37.9	8.0
1960	119.0	20.0	88.9	10.0
1961	126.4	20.0	95.9	10.5
1962	128.6	20.2	97.4	10.9
1963	133.6	20.2	102.0	11.3
1964	135.5	20.1	103.6	11.8
1965	144.4	20.7	111.5	12.1
1966	149.2	20.7	115.8	12.6

Source: George Rogers, *Alaska Regional Population & Employment*, 1967;and Alaska Department of Health & Welfare, *Aalska's Vital Statistics*, 1966.

FIGURE 46

	Government	FY 1968 School	1967-1968 School Enrollment Total	Native	Estimated Population - 1969 Total	Native
7. CORDOVA-McCARTHY				151		450
Cordova	HR	CSD	516	151	1,500	450
8. VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER				234		655
Chistochina	Trad.	S	25	13	75	50
Copper Center	Trad.	S	17	7	150	110
Glenallen and vicinity		S P or D	242 142	52 61	600	100
Gulkana (Gakona School)	Trad.	S	40	19	100	95
Kenny Lake		S	31	6	100	50
Mentasta Lake		S	17	13	75	65
Tatitlek	IRA	S	31	31	75	70
Valdez	HR	CSD	194	32	800	115
9. PALMER-WASILLA-TALKEETNA				131		270
Matanuska-Susitna Borough (incl. Palmer)	2C	BSD P or D P or D S(YAA)	1,611 30 13 26	93 28 0 10	6,210	270

FIGURE 46

		FY 1968	1967-1968 School Enrollment		Estimated Population - 1969	
	Government	School	Total	Native	Total	Native
10. ANCHORAGE				1,488		4,000
Greater Anchorage Area Borough	2C	BSD	24,873	1,477	113,522	4,000
		P or D	24	1		
		P or D	39	0		
		P or D	34	5		
		P or D	46	0		
		P or D	262	5		
		P or D	25	0		
		P or D	112	0		
Eklutna	Trad.	Included above			(35)	(35)
11/12. SEWARD/KENAI-COOK INLET				436		1,550
Kenai Peninsula Borough	2C	BSD	3,886	422	11,000	1,550
		P or D	20	14		
		P or D	18	0		
English Bay			(16)	(16)	(55)	(50)
Port Graham			(23)	(23)	(120)	(115)
Tyonek			(63)	(63)	(220)	(210)
Other Places (Incl. Homer, Ninilchik, Kenai, Seldovia, Seward, and Soldotna)						(1,175)
13. KODIAK				530		1,620
Kodiak Island Borough	2C	BSD	1,917	529	8,600	1,620
		P or D	97	1		
Akhiok(Alitak)	Trad.	BSD	(53)	n.a.	(135)	(130)
Karluk	IRA	BSD	(24)	n.a.	(105)	(100)
Kodiak	HR	BSD	(1,613)	n.a.	(7,565)	(650)
Larsen Bay	Trad.	BSD	(27)	n.a.	(105)	(95)
Old Harbor	4C	BSD	(83)	n.a.	(260)	(245)
Ouzinkie	4C-Trad.	BSD	(43)	n.a.	(180)	(175)
Port Lions	4C-Trad.	BSD	(74)	n.a.	(250)	(225)

FIGURE 46

	Government	FY 1968 School	1967-1968 School Enrollment Total	Native	Estimated Population - 1969 Total	Native
14. ALEUTIAN ISLANDS				565		2,295
Akutan	Trad.	S	19	19	100	90
Atka	IRA	S	33	33	100	95
Belkofsky	Trad.	S	17	17	50	50
Chignik	Trad.	S	28	28	100	95
Chignik Lagoon	Trad.	S	24	24	70	65
Chignik Lake	Trad.	S	33	33	120	120
False Pass		S	14	7	60	50
Ivanof Bay	Trad.	S	13	13	50	45
King Cove	2C	CSD	62	59	300	280
Nelson Lagoon	Trad.	S	10*	10*	50	45
Nikolski	IRA	S	10	10	65	60
Paulof Harbor		S	15	15	50	50
Perryville	IRA	S	15	15	90	85
St. George Island	Trad.	S	54	54	175	170
St. Paul Island	1C-IRA	S	108	105	435	410
Sand Point	4C	S	72	67	375	310
Squaw Harbor		*S*	*11*	*10*	*75*	*25*
Ugashik	Trad.	-	-	-	25	25
Unalaska	1C	CSD	77	66	350	225

* 1969 first quarter

FIGURE 46

		FY 1968	1967-1968 School Enrollment		Estimated Population - 1969	
	Government	School	Total	Native	Total	Native
15. BRISTOL BAY				1,138		3,535
Aleknagik	Trad.	S	55	50	220	175
		P or D	35	29		
Bristol Bay Borough	2C	BSD	261	162	680	365
Naknek	2C	BSD	Included above		(310)	(200)
South Naknek	2C	BSD	Included above		(180)	(160)
Other Places (Incl. King Salmon)					*(190)*	*(5)*
Clark's Point	Trad.	S	35	35	90	85
Dillingham	2C	CSD	285	255	1,000	850
		P or D	18	2		
Egegik	Trad.	S	59	51	180	150
Ekuk	Trad.	S	11	11	40	35
Ekwok	Trad.	S	24	24	100	95
Igiugig		S	11	11	30	30
Koliganek	Trad.	S	38	35	140	135
Kokhanok Bay	Trad.	S	19	17	85	80
Levelock	Trad.	S	20	20	85	80
Manokotak	Trad.	S	58	55	200	195
Newhalen (includes Iliamna)	Trad.	S	22	30	130	105
New Stuyahok	Trad.	S	60	60	210	205
Nondalton	Trad.	S	80	78	240	235
Ohgsenakale (Portage Creek)	Trad.	S	19	19	80	75
Pedro Bay	Trad.	S	14	11	70	65
Pilot Point	Trad.	S	24	20	60	55
Port Heiden (Meshik)	Trad.	S	20	17	70	65
Togiak	Trad.	S	131	131	400	395
Twin Hills	Trad.	S	15	15	60	60

Source: Estimates of Native Population in Villages, Towns, and Boroughs of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1969

FIGURE 46a

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF ALASKA'S POPULATION
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
1960

	Southeast		Southcentral		Southwest		Interior		Northwest		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	6.8	6.4	7.8	7.3	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.6	9.0	9.0	7.7	7.4
5-14	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.7	11.8	11.3	9.2	8.9	13.2	12.3	10.4	9.9
15-24	7.3	6.8	11.4	6.0	15.7	6.4	14.9	5.9	10.3	6.4	11.9	6.1
25-34	7.4	6.4	10.1	8.3	10.3	5.9	12.0	7.7	9.1	5.5	10.1	7.5
35-44	7.3	6.2	8.7	7.0	6.4	4.2	8.0	5.7	6.0	3.9	8.0	6.2
45-54	6.5	4.9	4.8	3.6	4.0	2.5	4.5	2.7	4.5	3.2	4.9	3.5
55-64	4.2	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.5
65-74	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6
75 and over	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3

Source: Calculated from: *United States Census of Population, Alaska, 1960*, U. S. Bureau of the Census, PC(1)-38 Final Report.
Alaska's Population and Economy, Volume I Analysis, **Prepared by George W. Rogers and Richard A. Cooley, 1962**

FIGURE 47

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF ALASKA'S POPULATION
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
1910-1960

	1910		1920		1930[1]		1940[1]		1950		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	4.2	4.1	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.1	6.2	5.9	7.7	7.4
5-9	3.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	6.0	5.7
10-14	2.3	2.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.2	2.9	4.4	4.2
15-19	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	5.8	2.6	4.8	2.8
20-24	7.1	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.9	3.3	5.0	3.6	10.0	3.3	7.1	3.3
25-29	9.7	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.0	5.5	3.8	6.6	4.3	5.2	3.9
30-34	9.8	2.8	5.7	3.1	3.7	2.6	4.8	3.3	6.0	3.7	4.8	3.6
35-39	8.8	2.4	6.8	3.1	4.6	3.0	4.3	2.8	5.0	3.3	4.4	3.5
40-44	7.6	2.0	5.9	2.4	4.9	2.5	3.5	2.1	3.7	2.4	3.6	2.7
45-49	5.8	1.3	5.6	1.9	4.8	2.1	3.5	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.8	2.0
50-54	4.2	0.9	4.8	1.4	4.6	1.7	3.7	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
55-60	2.2	0.6	3.5	0.7	3.7	1.1	3.4	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.0
60-64	1.3	0.5	2.3	0.6	3.0	0.8	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.6
65-69	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
70-74	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
75 and over	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3

[1] As of Oct. 1, 1929 and Oct. 1, 1939.

Source: Calculated from census reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census. *Alaska's Population and Economy, Volume I Analysis*, Prepared by George W. Rogers and Richard A. Cooley, 1962

Figure 48 shows the educational attainment of persons over the age of 25 in Region II by election districts. The region is favored with 81 percent of its population age 25 years and older attaining more than a grade school education in 1960. In comparison, 61.4 percent of the U.S. and 73.6 percent of the Alaskan population age 25 and over were able to achieve this standard. 9/ But as noted above, the election districts with the higher percentage of Native population showed a much lower level of educational attainment, particularly as noticed in the Aleutian and Bristol Bay districts.

Migration

The Bureau of Census series II B population projection for Alaska in March 1967, assumed a modest net in-migration. With its combination of employment, educational, cultural, and social attractions and opportunities, it is likely that the 1970 decennial census will reveal a higher rate of net in-migration for the Southcentral region, particularly for the Anchorage and Kenai areas.

Quite aside from the increasing mobility of the Natives and their higher natural rate of increase, it is noteworthy that the military population has been relatively stable since 1960. The significance of net in-migration as an important element of population growth in this region becomes more visible when one considers the drop in birth rate from 34 per thousand population

FIGURE 48

YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED BY PERSONS OVER THE AGE OF 25
REGION II--1960

	ELECTION DISTRICT									
YEARS OF SCHOOL	Cordova	Valdez	Palmer	Anchorage	Seward	Kenai	Kodiak	Aleutian Islands	Bristol Bay	Region II
0	1.8%	4.3%	.8%	.5%	.7%	2.2%	2.0%	13.6%	23.5%	1.7%
1 - 4	3.4%	2.7%	2.2%	9.6%	1.6%	3.0%	3.3%	7.2%	15.7%	2.1%
5 - 8	25.1%	22.6%	20.6%	13.3%	25.3%	22.7%	20.6%	25.3%	18.4%	16.0%
9 - 12	49.8%	48.2%	56.9%	59.0%	53.7%	52.4%	57.0%	48.4%	29.6%	56.6%
13+	19.7%	22.2%	19.3%	26.1%	19.2%	18.9%	17.0%	15.5%	12.8%	23.6%

Source: *Labor Market Area Profiles*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division (1965).

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, 1968

per year in 1960 to 24 per thousand per year in 1966 for the non-Native sector. 10/ The net migration in the non-Native sector during the period 1950 to 1960 was 42,000 or 45.5 percent.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Figure 49 illustrates the changing personal income patterns by major sources in Alaska for the periods 1961 to 1967.

The figures comparatively show a declining trend in the military and federal employment shares of the total personal income from 18.9 percent to 17.2 percent(military) and17.1 percent to 14.7 (federal)during 1961 to 1967. Further indication of this changing pattern is demonstrated by the doubling of the wage and salary for the commodity producing industries, and 65 percent growth in the wage and salaries of the distributive industries.

Figure 50 and 51, illustrating the personal income by major sources in dollars and percentage for 1960 by Alaska regions, and Figures 52 and 53, showing personal income sources by selected categories in Region II, provide a perspective into this region's share of the total Alaskan personal income.

Additional insight to the region's personal income share can be gained from Figure 54 showing the annual income totals by census districts; Figure 55, showing nonagricultural wage and salary payments by census districts; and Figure 56 showing

FIGURE 49

Total Personal Income in Alaska, and Wage Payments by Industry

	Calendar Year 1961	Calendar Year 1962	Calendar Year 1963	Calendar Year 1964	Calendar Year 1965	Calendar Year 1966	Calendar Year 1967	% Change 1960 to 1967
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (in millions of dollars)	635	666	704	791	858	915	1,017	+ 60.2
Military Wages (in millions of dollars)	120	121	122	140	141	154	175	+ 45.8
Civilian Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Payments (in thousands of dollars)	$417,556	$435,117	$467,682	$530,647	$581,302	$623,287	$692,177	+ 65.8
Mining	11,474	12,454	12,508	12,536	13,146	17,490	28,436	+147.8
Oil Exploration	6,242	7,295	8,064	8,527	8,329	12,488	24,198	+287.7
Other Mining	5,232	5,159	4,444	4,009	4,817	5,002	4,238	— 19.0
Construction	47,143	47,584	51,116	77,779	87,995	88,849	95,210	+102.0
Manufacturing	40,086	41,571	43,983	46,024	54,672	56,192	56,418	+ 40.7
Food Processing	20,128	18,640	18,517	18,228	23,978	24,152	20,124	0.0
Log, Lumber, & Pulp	14,131	16,158	18,408	19,836	21,799	23,199	27,583	+ 95.2
Other Manufacturing	5,827	6,773	7,058	7,960	8,895	8,841	8,711	+ 49.5
Transportation, Comm., & Util.	62,293	61,551	62,494	64,499	68,702	72,572	78,989	+ 26.8
Trucking and Warehousing	6,127	6,574	7,045	8,380	10,131	8,000	11,005	+ 79.6
Water Transportation	7,135	7,932	7,838	7,495	6,929	8,995	9,271	+ 29.9
Air Transportation	14,902	14,897	15,821	16,774	17,759	18,947	22,115	+ 48.4
Other Transp., Comm., & Util.	34,129	32,148	31,790	31,850	33,883	36,630	36,598	+ 7,3
Trade	54,197	53,484	56,712	61,318	71,450	79,118	89,599	+ 65.3
Wholesale Trade	16,643	14,807	15,251	17,348	19,468	22,894	25,998	+ 56.2
Retail Trade	37,554	38,677	41,461	43,970	51,982	56,224	63,601	+ 69,4
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	8,735	8,393	9,071	9,209	10,724	12,774	16,332	+ 87.0
Food Stores	5,420	5,778	6,643	7,161	8,095	8,832	9,523	+ 75.7
Eating and Drinking Places	8,753	8,340	8,845	9,342	10,786	10,856	11,654	+ 33.1
Other Retail	14,646	16,166	16,902	18,258	22,377	23,762	26,092	+ 78.2
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	9,266	10,458	11,988	13,617	15,822	17,326	17,465	+ 88.5
Services & Miscellaneous	33,461	36,517	37,550	41,834	47,008	50,734	58,179	+ 73.9
Government	159,636	171,498	191,331	213,040	222,507	241,006	267,881	+ 67.8
Federal (civilian only)	108,505	110,874	119,170	134,864	130,593	137,121	149,619	+ 37.9
State	28,182	34,870	44,059	46,518	52,193	59,821	67,683	+140.2
Local	22,949	25,754	28,102	31,658	39,721	44,064	50,579	+120.4

SOURCE: Total personal income and military wage data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics series published in the Survey of Current Business. All civilian nonagricultural wage data are from the Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

"Personal Income Patterns In Alaska", Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

FIGURE 50

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES, ALASKA REGIONS, 1960
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Source	Total	South-east	South-central	South-west	Interior	North-west
Total Personal Income . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government wages and salaries.	45.0	26.6	47.6	54.1	51.7	30.7
Federal, civilian	16.2	13.0	19.1	15.4	12.7	10.6
Federal, military	21.8	2.3	22.2	34.6	32.0	15.9
State and local	7.0	11.3	6.3	4.1	7.0	4.2
Private wages and salaries	38.8	53.0	38.5	18.5	35.4	38.5
Mining.	1.3	0.4	1.0	3.2	1.9	5.3
Construction.	7.8	4.1	7.1	2.9	12.3	12.7
Manufacturing	4.3	16.0	2.3	3.7	1.2	*
Distributive and other industries. . . .	25.4	32.5	28.1	8.7	20.0	20.5
Other labor income.	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.6
Proprietors' income	7.3	9.3	6.8	14.9	4.5	10.6
Farm	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	*
Non-farm.	7.0	9.2	6.3	14.7	4.3	10.6
Property income	5.6	6.4	5.0	7.8	5.0	10.6
Transfer payments	3.8	5.0	2.7	5.4	4.2	10.1
Less: Personal contribution for social insurance. . . .	(2.5)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.1)

* Negligible

SOURCE: Alaska's Population and Economy, Volume I Analysis, Prepared by George W. Rogers and Richard A. Cooley, 1962

FIGURE 51

Source	Total	Southeast	Southcentral	Southwest	Interior	Northwest
			(Millions of dollars)			
Total Personal Income . . .	629	97.9	331.6	41.0	139.5	18.9
Government wages and salaries.	283	26.0	157.8	22.2	72.1	5.8
Federal, civilian	102	12.7	63.3	6.3	17.7	2.0
Federal, military	138	2.3	73.7	14.2	44.7	3.0
State and local	44	11.0	20.8	1.7	9.7	0.8
Private wages and salaries	244	51.9	127.8	7.6	49.4	7.3
Mining.	8	0.4	3.5	1.3	2.7	1.0
Construction.	49	4.0	23.5	1.2	17.2	2.4
Manufacturing	27	15.7	7.7	1.5	1.7	*
Distributive and other industries. . . .	160	31.8	93.1	3.6	27.8	3.9
Other labor income.	12	2.0	6.5	0.6	2.6	0.3
Proprietors' income	46	9.1	22.5	6.1	6.3	2.0
Farm	2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	*
Non-farm.	44	9.0	21.0	6.0	6.0	2.0
Property income	35	6.3	16.6	3.2	6.9	2.0
Transfer payments	24	4.9	9.1	2.2	8.9	1.9
Less: Personal contribution for social insurance. . . .	(16)	(2.3)	(8.7)	(0.9)	(3.7)	(0.4)

* Less than $50.

Source: Alaska's Population and Economy, Volume I Analysis, Prepared by George W. Rogers and Richard A. Cooley, 1962

FIGURE 52

INCOME IN REGION II BY SECTOR AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL 1960-1965

	Military	Federal Government	State and Local	Private
1960	24%	19%	6%	51
1961	21	18	7	54
1962	20	20	8	52
1963	19	21	9	51
1964	19	20	9	52
1965	18	18	9	55

Source: Percentages derived from George Rogers, *Alaska Regional Population and Employment*, 1967, and *Statistical Quarterly, 1960-1966*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 53

PERSONAL INCOME REGION II, 1960-1965
(in millions of dollars)

YEAR	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	MILITARY INCOME	LABOR INCOME	OTHER INCOME*
1960	361.1	86.3	225.2	49.6
1961	354.1	75.6	220.8	57.7
1962	380.4	14.3	245.5	60.6
1963	396.2	73.9	260.4	61.9
1964	455.4	86.0	305.0	64.4
1965	496.4	87.2	339.9	69.3

*Includes proprietors income, property income, wage and salary income from sources not covered by unemployment insurance programs, and transfer payments (less personal contributions for social insurance.)

Sources: George Rogers *Alaska Regional Population and Employment 1967*, and *Statistical Quarterly (1960-1966)*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 54

ANNUAL INCOME TOTALS BY CENSUS DISTRICT, FROM:
(1) Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Payments (civilian only)
(2) Welfare Payments[1]
(3) Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments[2]

CENSUS DISTRICT NAME	CY 1961	CY 1962	CY 1963	CY 1964	CY 1965	CY 1966	FY 1967
Prince of Wales	1,411,228	1,380,038	1,655,855	1,621,128	1,913,309	3,354.712	4,904,538
Ketchikan	21,229,750	23,234,251	24,958,178	26,847,091	28,717,773	30,748,131	30,922,704
Wrangell-Petersburg	6,049,597	7,152,388	7,622,659	8,549,383	9,554,425	10,911,769	11,908,162
Sitka	14,612,116	14,357,950	16,353,739	17,501,698	18,844,743	17,703,603	18.993,801
Juneau	31,985,560	31,370,271	37,268,466	39,669,930	42,051,637	42,746,012	44,410,808
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	4,530,944	4,579,356	5,150,567	5,586,516	5,298,561	5,645,322	6,303,033
Cordova-McCarthy	3,335,540	4,067,842	4,094,556	3,296,677	4,560,976	4,886,353	5,013,220
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	2,965,386	3,832,962	4,860,852	5,101,907	6,976,928	8,762,792	9,134,428
Palmer-Wasilla Talkeetna	6,238,229	7,044,010	8,192,021	10,021,953	9,442,419	10,172,240	9,959,303
Anchorage	187,446,177	195,765,970	205,101,419	244,118,283	263,776,014	279,908,254	295,324,241
Seward	5,026,238	5,234,265	5,478,208	4,684,669	4,575,488	4,612,047	4,954,210
Kenai-Cook Inlet	7,257,777	9,707,894	10,087,301	11,474,454	16,247,407	27,984,199	36.839,576
Kodiak	10,234,197	11,437,520	11,528,141	13,465,376	17,006,699	20,370,943	20,875,779
Aleutian Islands	10,673,220	8,840,697	9,912,530	13,529,418	12,712,661	11,820,170	13,354,770
Bristol Bay	8,918,035	6,064.348	5,917,851	5,846,572	11,096,966	8,310.236	8,138,001
Bethel	3,933,057	4,150,969	4,201,116	4,462,430	4,560,858	4,753,456	5,046,013
Barrow	4,949,057	4,785,585	5,225,215	5,733,832	5,544,883	5,325,251	5,412,064
Kobuk	2,641,878	2,844,776	2,765,598	3,020,634	2,835,231	2,857,203	3,181,746
Nome	5,796,893	5,507,423	5,967,302	6,570,763	7,334,687	6,770,690	7,072,765
Wade Hampton	1,139,832	1,229,434	1,279,356	1,288,048	1,285,473	1,489,907	1.573,264
Kuskokwim	1,546,198	1,511,863	1,485,026	1,371,618	1,409,314	1,596,495	1,714,060
Yukon-Koyukuk	16,138,421	14,957,872	14,880,664	15,954,589	15,970,003	16,856,083	16,452,747
Fairbanks	68,227,595	73,714,860	82,017,145	86,995,923	96,412,927	103,806,756	104,934,736
Upper Yukon	3,322,416	3,192,567	2,719,729	2,842,988	2,350,743	2,390,821	2,313,770
TOTAL ALASKA	429,609,341	445,965,111	478,723,494	539,555,885	590,480,125	633,783,445	668,737,744

[1] Figures shown include welfare payments from all programs, including general assistance payments administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as well as payments made under programs administered by the Alaska Department of Health and Welfare.

[2] Figures shown include payments from the State unemployment insurance program only. Excluded are payments made under Federal programs for former military personnel and former Federal civilian employees.

NOTE: Income from indicated sources has accounted for over 80 per cent of all civilian income in the state in recent years.

SOURCE: Wage and unemployment insurance benefit data are from the Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section. Welfare data are from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Alaska Department of Health and Welfare.

FIGURE 55

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Payments (Civilian Only)
(In Dollars)

CENSUS DISTRICT NAME	CY 1961	CY 1962	CY 1963	CY 1964	CY 1965	CY 1966	FY 1967
Prince of Wales	1,271,272	1,295,935	1,555,096	1,529,296	1,820,852	3,268,146	4,828,173
Ketchikan	20,353,134	22,644,436	24,349,468	26,236,817	28,078,586	30,104,200	30,223,569
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,699,351	6,864,989	7,297,593	8,255,308	9,244,584	10,605,688	11,561,025
Sitka	14,221,381	14,057,857	16,086,989	17,264,813	18,605,640	17,413,083	18,729,834
Juneau	31,473,509	30,889,756	36,808,327	39,326,190	41,636,308	42,334,686	43,965,256
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	4,271,150	4,373,102	4,943,143	5,428,542	5,120,088	5,475,645	6,155,340
Cordova-McCarthy	3,222,601	3,968,179	3,988,212	3,209,473	4,485,099	4,738,925	4,872,247
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	2,809,683	3,690,641	4,702,896	4,956,707	6,821,026	8,574,190	8,950,563
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	5,871,173	6,713,807	7,862,193	9,799,126	9,208,236	9,868,218	9,612,627
Anchorage	184,606,940	193,349,163	202,493,883	242,397,806	261,797,956	277,311,108	292,654,916
Seward	4,841,721	5,061,246	5,313,384	4,498,152	4,388,730	4,398,689	4,779,384
Kenai-Cook Inlet	6,724,298	9,250,707	9,464,690	10,976,870	15,868,275	27,525,377	36,395,807
Kodiak	10,089,287	11,267,212	11,320,484	13,253,412	16,862,481	20,192,010	20,684,226
Aleutian Islands	10,558,607	8,701,668	9,756,503	13,419,349	12,616,864	11,734,363	13,250,688
Bristol Bay	8,743,753	5,882,926	5,616,859	5,576,697	10,863,456	8,041,655	7,843,492
Bethel	3,386,627	3,519,513	3,926,077	3,926,077	3,989,453	4,089,835	4,386,806
Barrow	4,760,261	4,557,198	5,019,351	5,583,791	5,382,554	5,156,495	5,241,582
Kobuk	2,156,683	2,356,576	2,297,249	2,635,293	2,423,949	2,401,063	2,727,244
Nome	5,122,848	4,853,785	5,305,693	6,012,961	6,762,510	6,161,131	6,473,842
Wade Hampton	856,686	904,357	960,773	1,034,359	992,998	1,162,314	1,259,809
Kuskokwim	1,283,174	1,249,344	1,211,608	1,148,699	1,181,213	1,363,334	1,474,608
Yukon-Koyukuk	15,729,365	14,565,115	14,520,686	15,645,041	15,647,916	16,509,856	16,089,438
Fairbanks	66,376,810	72,122,688	80,693,858	85,875,491	95,336,398	102,644,400	103,622,812
Upper Yukon	3,126,079	2,976,958	2,520,909	2,657,200	2,166,445	2,211,905	2,131,846
TOTAL ALASKA	417,556,393	435,117,158	467,681,158	530,647,470	581,301,617	623,286,316	657,915,134

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section.

"Personal Income Patterns in Alaska", Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

FIGURE 56

Unemployment Insurance Payments
(In Dollars)

Census District Name	CY 1961	CY 1962	CY 1963	CY 1964	CY 1965	CY 1966	FY 1967
Prince of Wales	88,808	46,958	54,598	50,127	54,834	52,996	45,957
Ketchikan	681,565	405,178	400,734	375,908	386,930	361,815	413,721
Wrangell-Petersburg	292,825	239,008	280,365	243,262	251,486	240,606	281,978
Sitka	278,557	185,267	147,020	124,444	132,306	182,126	156,682
Juneau	350,918	317,558	264,917	199,346	204,490	201,423	226,418
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	141,616	93,073	101,100	62,514	84,015	88,959	72,734
Cordova-McCarthy	88,454	80,599	94,376	71,280	51,433	109,648	106,050
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	71,757	62,493	77,907	64,578	59,786	90,684	89,664
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	330,771	294,235	284,773	173,352	196,993	220,594	260,173
Anchorage	2,570,805	2,156,024	2,294,498	1,399,969	1,593,840	2,177,971	2,226,839
Seward	132,365	115,541	106,569	133,780	143,814	154,050	114,692
Kenai-Cook Inlet	441,500	374,826	524,582	394,736	290,336	375,492	361,493
Kodiak	94,075	114,954	138,930	120,510	58,327	96,418	119,576
Aleutian Islands	55,325	75,773	83,877	46,319	40,061	33,178	48,810
Bristol Bay	103,899	105,843	146,464	94,086	82,585	99,317	86,939
Bethel	180,097	227,772	213,215	147,979	163,623	209,723	178,198
Barrow	69,946	80,851	73,773	31,678	43,296	52,719	53,629
Kobuk	196,910	221,266	203,756	98,242	114,665	153,273	154,029
Nome	247,948	243,707	266,735	148,156	139,903	153,152	149,170
Wade Hampton	81,535	112,749	105,789	49,828	77,275	105,252	84,240
Kuskokwim	79,718	85,826	97,568	65,969	53,713	55,229	59,390
Yukon-Koyukuk	204,143	164,472	149,096	99,234	116,007	124,261	138,297
Fairbanks	1,552,037	1,264,032	1,022,417	827,580	764,968	723,828	811,924
Upper Yukon	35,536	33,562	36,733	24,881	30,646	19,335	17,604
TOTAL ALASKA	8,371,110	7,101,567	7,169,792	5,047,758	5,135,332	6,082,049	6,258,207

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, Research & Analysis Section.

FIGURE 57

Welfare Payments Administered by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
(In Dollars)

Census District Name	CY 1961	CY 1962	CY 1963	CY 1964	CY 1965	CY 1966	FY 1967
Prince of Wales	24,556	11,213	11,385	11,345	11,739	11,442	8,280
Ketchikan	55,491	42,173	45,280	38,418	41,561	60,320	63,618
Wrangell-Petersburg	16,489	7,795	6,037	7,042	8,627	8,571	8,255
Sitka	18,314	12,682	14,862	18,337	23,409	25,558	24,449
Juneau	32,085	29,001	25,806	24,838	29,951	44,399	53,630
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	23,522	19,317	22,132	21,312	24,858	23,802	18,043
Cordova-McCarthy	2,441	2,468	2,848	3,396	8,880	10,792	7,935
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	36,450	29,308	29,193	30,234	34,856	36,550	32,833
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	8,349	11,512	12,067	9,731	9,038	12,928	16,003
Anchorage	76,612	84,323	88,914	90,984	84,050	98,943	122,254
Seward	11,484	14,422	15,103	17,169	14,288	11,716	12,542
Kenai-Cook Inlet	22,451	21,677	28,741	27,152	15,080	13,826	12,772
Kodiak	17,931	19,618	26,115	33,146	34,651	24,663	14,125
Aleutian Islands	10,844	14,680	15,870	11,214	6,464	8,925	11,568
Bristol Bay	19,047	27,867	77,632	108,625	78,505	100,456	138,762
Bethel	23,709	34,984	48,450	43,242	46,582	81,442	108,558
Barrow	26,378	36,368	31,951	21,259	16,265	16,593	17,409
Kobuk	45,813	39,546	25,781	24,815	35,317	39,095	36,701
Nome	106,585	93,947	79,538	78,902	100,582	110,471	103,817
Wade Hampton	20,015	18,420	18,730	25,385	29,092	33,617	40,491
Kuskokwim	20,466	20,609	21,446	21,890	30,736	39,392	41,522
Yukon-Koyukuk	34,213	43,413	44,538	37,802	30,148	32,342	35,388
Fairbanks	74,108	81,684	55,746	39,088	56,021	135,540	197,012
Upper Yukon	44,281	40,951	35,595	29,195	27,100	35,693	40,432
TOTAL ALASKA	771,634	757,978	783,760	774,521	797,800	1,017,076	1,166,399

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Calendar year figures shown above are estimates based on fiscal year data supplied by the Bureau.

"Personal Income Patterns in Alaska", Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

"Personal Income Patterns in Alaska", Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

FIGURE 58

Welfare Payments Administered by the Alaska Department of Health and Welfare

Census District Name	CY 1961	CY 1962	CY 1963	CY 1964	CY 1965	CY 1966	FY 1967
Prince of Wales	26,592	25,932	34,776	30,360	25,884	22,128	22,128
Ketchikan	139,560	142,464	162,696	195,948	210,696	221,796	221,796
Wrangell-Petersburg	40,932	40,596	38,664	43,776	49,728	56,904	56,904
Sitka	93,864	102,144	104,868	94,104	83,388	82,836	82,836
Juneau	129,048	133,956	169,416	119,556	180,888	165,504	165,504
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	94,656	93,864	84,192	74,148	69,600	56,916	56,916
Cordova-McCarthy	22,044	16,596	9,120	12,528	15,564	26,988	26,988
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	47,496	50,520	50,856	50,388	61,260	61,368	61,368
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	27,936	24,456	32,988	39,744	28,152	70,500	70,500
Anchorage	191,820	176,460	224,124	229,524	300,168	320,232	320,232
Seward	40,668	43,056	43,152	35,568	28,656	47,592	47,592
Kenai-Cook Inlet	69,528	60,684	69,288	75,696	73,716	69,504	69,504
Kodiak	32,904	35,736	42,612	58,308	51,240	57,852	57,852
Aleutian Islands	48,444	48,576	56,280	52,536	49,272	43,704	43,704
Bristol Bay	51,336	47,712	76,896	67,164	72,420	68,808	68,808
Bethel	342,624	368,700	347,592	345,132	361,200	372,456	372,456
Barrow	92,472	111,168	100,140	97,104	102,768	99,444	99,444
Kobuk	242,472	227,388	238,812	262,284	261,300	263,772	263,772
Nome	319,512	315,984	315,336	330,744	331,692	345,936	345,936
Wade Hampton	181,596	193,908	194,064	178,476	186,108	188,724	188,724
Kuskokwim	162,840	156,084	154,404	135,060	143,652	138,540	138,540
Yukon-Koyukuk	170,700	184,872	166,344	172,512	175,932	189,624	189,624
Fairbanks	224,640	246,456	245,124	253,764	255,540	302,988	302,988
Upper Yukon	116,520	141,096	126,492	131,712	126,552	123,888	123,888
TOTAL ALASKA	2,910,204	2,988,408	3,088,236	3,086,136	3,245,376	3,398,004	3,398,004

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Health & Welfare. Annual figures shown above are estimates based on monthly figures for October.

"Personal Income Patterns in Alaska", Alaska Review of Business and Economic Consitions, University of Alaska, 1969

FIGURE 59
PER CAPITA INCOME REGION II, 1960-1965
(in current dollars)

YEAR	REGION II	ANCHORAGE	ALL ALASKA
1960	3,034	3,381	2,760
1961	2,801	na	2,672
1962	2,958	na	2,731
1963	2,966	na	2,862
1964	3,361	na	3,082
1965	3,438	3,847	3,181

Source: Total personal income for Region II from Figure3-29divided by resident population Figure 3-1 . Figures for Anchorage are from *Overall Economic Development Plan*, Greater Anchorage Area Borough, Planning Department. Figures for Alaska are from Rogers, Alaska *Regional Population and Employment*, 1967.

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, 1968

FIGURE 60
Income Per Capita, by Census District, Based on:
(1) Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Payments (civilian only)
(2) Welfare Payments[1]
(3) Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments[2]
(In Dollars)

Census District Name	CY 1961	CY 1962	CY 1963	CY 1964	CY 1965	CY 1966	CY 1967	% Change CY 1961 to FY 1967
Prince of Wales	893	855	1,066	926	1,012	1,663	2,440	+173
Ketchikan	2,008	2,168	2,303	2,431	2,552	2,688	2,692	+ 34
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,690	1,777	1,872	1,763	1,917	2,069	2,235	+ 32
Sitka	1,813	1,762	1,986	2,226	2,310	2,447	2,568	+ 42
Juneau	3,117	3,106	3,584	3,397	3,450	3,287	3,355	+ 8
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1,679	1,622	1,730	1,817	1,682	1,779	1,945	+ 15
Cordova-McCarthy	2,145	2,470	2,334	1,857	2,369	2,585	2,563	+ 19
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	1,765	2,055	2,389	2,134	1,936	3,608	3,892	+121
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1,138	1,236	1,450	1,644	1,560	1,607	1,567	+ 38
Anchorage	2,496	2,584	2,586	3,067	3,025	3,084	3,217	+ 22
Seward	1,654	1,761	1,951	1,775	2,116	2,108	2,016	+ 22
Kenai-Cook Inlet	1,128	1,312	1,265	1,501	1,959	3,173	4,100	+263
Kodiak	1,827	2,219	2,069	2,232	2,509	2,924	2,856	+ 56
Aleutian Islands	2,645	2,318	2,434	2,979	2,616	2,398	2,689	+ 2
Bristol Bay	2,263	1,578	1,411	1,533	2,765	2,016	1,912	— 16
Bethel	653	660	662	679	637	645	683	+ 5
Barrow	2,475	2,330	2,156	2,282	2,256	2,054	2,055	— 17
Kobuk	779	807	805	807	709	765	806	+ 3
Nome	939	923	988	1,044	1,181	1,127	1,174	+ 25
Wade Hampton	400	312	344	328	296	306	326	— 18
Kuskokwim	632	623	588	571	532	605	666	+ 5
Yukon-Koyukuk	4,286	4,070	3,930	4,690	4,671	5,002	4,814	+ 12
Fairbanks	2,115	2,119	2,289	2,427	2,730	2,892	2,913	+ 38
Upper Yukon	1,989	2,019	1,979	2,202	1,744	1,923	1,809	— 9
TOTAL ALASKA	2,104	2,125	2,207	2,444	2,543	2,660	2,772	+ 32

[1] Figures shown include welfare payments from all programs, including general assistance payments administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as well as payments made under programs administered by the Alaska Department of Health and Welfare.

[2] Figures shown include payments from the State unemployment insurance program only. Excluded are payments made under Federal programs for former military personnel and former Federal civilian employees.

SOURCE: Population figures used in computing per capita income are from Table 13. Income totals by district are those presented in Table 12.

"Personal Income Patterns in Alaska", Review of Business and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska ISEGR, 1969

unemployment and welfare payments by election districts. The percent of personal income accounted for by welfare payments has remained about nine percent in Western Alaska in contrast to less than one percent for the State as a whole. 11/

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The per capita income for Region II is shown on Figure 59 for the periods 1960 to 1965. Figure 60 shows a more current compilation by the census districts (the Cordova-McCarthy, Valdez-Chitina-Whittier, Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna, Anchorage, Seward, Kenai-Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Aleutian Islands, and Bristol Bay are considered to be within this region.)

Comparatively, the per capita income averaged $2,846 for Alaska in contrast to $2,215 for the nation in 1960. In 1967, the per capita income rose to $3,550 for Alaska and $3,137 for the nation The per capita ratio, Alaska to the nation, however decreased from 1.28 to 1.13 between 1960 and 1967, as shown on Figure 61.

It should be noted that while per capita income is a measure of the economic well-being of the populace, the Natives of Alaska, for the most part characterized by their lower level of educational attainment and high unemployment rate, share a smaller portion of the distributive income. Moreover, the per capita income figures reflect wage data on record and do not take into consideration the already difficult measure of the real income of the Natives who live partially or entirely on the hunting and fishing economy.

FIGURE 61

ALASKA AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME
1959 - 1967

Year	Total Alaska Personal Income (000 omitted)	Total Alaska Population	Alaska Per Capita Income	U.S. Per Capita Income	Ratio of Alaska To U.S. Per Capita Income
1959	$562,000	224,000	$2,509	$2,161	1.16
1960	649,000	228,200	2,846	2,215	1.28
1961	635,000	235,500	2,696	2,264	1.19
1962	666,000	242,800	2,743	2,368	1.16
1963	704,000	250,000	2,811	2,454	1.15
1964	791,000	255,800	3,092	2,586	1.20
1965	853,000	264,600	3,224	2,759	1.17
1966	907,000	272,000	3,335	2,963	1.13
1967	987,000	278,000	3,550	3,137	1.13

Source: Unpublished data by Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska.
Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

There are also pockets or islands of economic activity such as an electronic defense installation or construction sites which tend to give a misleading per capita income distribution. As a rule, a general condition of poverty prevails in many of the census districts, especially where the Natives are concerned. This is verified by the 1960 median income figure of $5,060 for white families as compared to $3,339 for non-whites in Alaska. 12/

Effective Buying Income

While a tabular illustration of the effective buying income is not available, a measure of this income can be gained from the indexes of intercity differences in the cost of equivalent goods and services shown on Figure 62 and by the Alaska per capita income expression as a percent of U.S. per capita income shown on Figure 63.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment by Sectors and Major Industries

The summary of Alaska's work force for the periods 1960 to 1967 is shown on Figure 64. The region's share of this work force is shown in the summary of employment from 1961 to 1966 on Figure 65.

The influence of the oil and gas development in the Kenai and Cook Inlet areas and the reconstruction program from the 1964

FIGURE 62

INDEXES OF INTERCITY DIFFERENCES IN THE COST OF EQUIVALENT GOODS AND SERVICES

Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan, Alaska Compared with Seattle, Washington
Autumn 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967
(Costs in Seattle = 100)

City	Year	All Items	Food	Housing Total	Housing Rental	Apparel and Upkeep	Other Goods and Services	All Items Less Housing
Anchorage	1964	123	121	132	162	110	120	119
	1965	122	123	130	157	110	117	118
	1966	122	123	130	152	112	116	118
	1967	121	122	130	146	108	116	117
Fairbanks	1964	134	138	143	188	124	127	130
	1965	133	140	141	187	124	123	129
	1966	132	139	141	180	122	122	127
	1967	132	142	140	179	120	121	127
Juneau	1964	124	123	133	150	118	119	120
	1965	124	126	134	151	116	116	119
	1966	125	127	135	147	115	117	120
	1967	127	132	137	147	115	119	122
Ketchikan	1964	119	118	121	126	117	117	117
	1965	117	119	121	127	116	113	116
	1966	118	122	122	127	114	113	116
	1967	118	123	122	126	117	113	117

Statistical Note: Costs of equivalent goods and services in Seattle, Washington are used as the base 100 for the Alaska index. This base is not the national average cost of living. For this reason the deflation of Alaska per capita income by a Seattle based index does not offer a truly accurate measure of deflated income when expressed as a percent of U.S. per capita income in the following tables. However, the statistics do lend themselves well to trend analysis.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.
Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 63

ALASKA PER CAPITA INCOME, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT OF U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME, AFTER DEFLATION BY FOUR INTERCITY INDEXES

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Alaska Per Capita Income (deflated by Anchorage ICI)	96.8%[1]	95.8%	92.3%	93.5%
Alaska Per Capita Income (deflated by Fairbanks ICI)	89.2	87.9	85.3	85.7
Alaska Per Capita Income (deflated by Juneau ICI)	96.4	94.2	90.0	89.1
Alaska Per Capita Income (deflated by Ketchikan ICI)	100.5	99.9	95.4	95.9

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[1] Sample computation, Anchorage 1964. Alaska Per Capita income, 1964: $3,092. Deflated by inter-city index Anchorage, 1964: $3,092-123 = $2,514. Expressed as a percent of U.S. per capita income 1964: $2,514 divided by $2,586 = 96.8%.

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 64

Alaska Workforce Summary 1960-67

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Year-to-Year Change: 1966-67
TOTAL CIVILIAN WORKFORCE	74,000	75,500	76,900	80,600	83,800	89,800	92,800	96,400	+3,600
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	5,900	7,500	7,200	7,500	7,100	7,700	8,400	8,400	0
Per Cent of Workforce	8.0	9.9	9.4	9.3	8.4	8.6	9.0	8.7	—
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	68,100	68,000	69,700	73,100	76,700	82,100	84,400	88,000	+3,600
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Empl.	56,900	57,100	58,900	62,100	65,400	70,500	73,200	76,800	+3,600
Mining	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,400	2,000	+ 600
Metal Mining	500	400	300	200	200	200	200	200	0
Coal Mining	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0
Oil & Gas	400	600	700	800	800	700	1,000	1,600	+ 600
Other Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	5,900	4,100	4,000	4,200	5,800	6,400	5,900	6,000	+ 100
Manufacturing	5,800	5,300	5,500	5,700	5,600	6,300	6,600	6,600	0
Food Processing	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,900	2,600	3,000	3,400	3,100	— 300
Logging, Lumbering & Pulp	2,200	1,700	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,300	2,600	+ 300
Other Manufacturing	800	800	800	800	900	1,000	900	900	0
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	6,800	7,200	7,100	6,900	6,900	7,200	7,300	7,500	+ 200
Trucking & Warehousing	900	900	900	900	1,000	1,200	900	1,200	+ 300
Water Transportation	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,000	— 200
Air Transportation	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,200	+ 200
Other Transportation	600	600	600	500	500	500	600	700	+ 100
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	1,800	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,400	— 200
Trade	7,700	8,100	8,200	8,600	8,800	10,000	10,800	11,800	+1,000
Wholesale	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,400	+ 300
Retail	6,300	6,500	6,600	7,000	7,100	8,100	8,700	9,400	+ 700
Gen. Mdse. & Apparel	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,800	2,100	2,300	2,800	+ 500
Food Stores	900	900	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,200	— 100
Eating & Drinking Places	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,100	2,200	+ 100
Other Retail	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,900	3,000	3,100	+ 100
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,300	2,300	0
Services	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,400	6,900	7,500	7,800	8,700	+ 900
Hotels, Motels, Lodges, etc.	600	600	700	700	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	+ 100
Personal Services	600	600	600	600	600	700	700	800	+ 100
Business Services	500	700	900	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,600	+ 200
Medical Services	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,600	+ 100
Other Services	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,500	+ 400
Government	22,700	23,800	25,000	27,100	28,100	29,700	30,900	31,800	+ 900
Federal	15,600	15,600	15,700	16,600	17,200	17,400	17,500	17,400	— 100
State	3,900	4,600	5,200	6,200	6,300	7,000	7,700	8,100	+ 400
Local	3,200	3,600	4,100	4,300	4,600	5,300	5,700	6,300	+ 600
Miscellaneous & Unclassified	100	200	200	100	100	100	200	200	0

SOURCE: Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section. All data are calendar year annual averages.

"Personal Income Patterns in Alaska", Review of Bisiness and Economic Conditions, University of Alaska, ISEGR, 1969

FIGURE 65

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT REGION II, 1961-1966

	1961		1962			1963			1964			1965			1966		
	No. Employed	% of Total	No. Employed	% of Total	% Change from 1961	No. Employed	% of Total	% Change from 1962	No. Employed	% of Total	% Change from 1963	No. Employed	% of Total	% Change from 1964	No. Employed	% of Total	% Change from 1965
Nonag. Wage & Salary Emp.*	31,591	100.0	32,799	100.0		34,355	100.0		36,624	100.0	-0.3	40,380	100.0		42,404	100.0	
Mining	612	1.9	744	2.2	.3	744	2.3	0.1	734	2.0	3.6	722	1.8	-0.2	1,043	2.5	0.7
Contract Construction	2,225	7.0	2,448	7.4	.4	2,346	6.8	-0.6	3,825	10.4	-1.3	4,203	10.4	--	3,988	9.4	-1.0
Manufacturing	2,503	7.9	2,515	7.7	-.2	2,623	7.6	--	2,314	6.3	-0.9	2,862	7.0	0.2	3,123	7.4	.4
Transportation, Comm. & Utilities	3,312	10.5	3,253	10.0	-.5	3,145	9.1	-0.9	3,018	8.2	-0.6	3,330	8.2	--	3,344	7.9	-0.3
Trade	4,706	15.0	4,938	15.9	--	5,149	15.0	--	5,286	14.4	0.2	6,223	15.4	1.0	6,866	16.2	.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	950	3.0	1,083	3.3	.3	1,149	3.3	--	1,279	3.5	0.2	1,490	3.7	.2	1,513	3.6	-0.1
Services & Misc.	3,328	10.5	3,343	10.2	-.3	3,765	11.0	0.9	4,123	11.2	-1.0	4,622	11.4	.2	5,048	11.9	.5
Government	13,955	44.3		44.1	-.2	15,384	44.8	0.7	16,045	43.8		16,928	41.9	-1.9	17,479	41.2	-0.7

*Percent totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source: *Workforce Estimates* Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, 1961-1966.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, 1968

earthquake damages are strongly reflected in the upward employment trend shown in both tables. The distributive and service industries also show a rising trend reflective of the growth in population and economic base of the region. An index of growth in employment for Region II is illustrated in Figure 66.

Figure 67 shows a comparison of employment by sectors as a percentage of the total nonagricultural civilian employment for this region. Most apparent are the differences in employment in the manufacturing industries between the U.S. and this region. While the region is growing in the basic extractive industries, it is making slow progress in the secondary manufacturing sector.

Figures 68 to 76 provide a summary of employment by sectors and major industries for all nine of the election districts in this region.

Unemployment Rates

Region II, like all of the other regions in Alaska, suffers from a higher rate of unemployment than the nation. Figure 77 shows the percent of unemployment for the region's work force by election districts during the periods 1961 to 1966.

The average annual percent of work force unemployed for this period, ranging from 7.5 to 8.5, scaled slightly below that of the State, as may be noticed in Figure 64. While an updated unemployment statistic for this region is not readily available at this writing, the 1968 State percentage of

FIGURE 66

INDEX OF GROWTH IN EMPLOYMENT IN REGION II BY SECTOR, 1961-1966

Sector	B*
Government	.72
Wholesale and retail trade	.76
Services	1.04
Construction	1.23
Transportation	0
Manufacturing	.43
Finance	1.34
Mining	1.95

$$^{*}\text{Where } B = \frac{\dfrac{\Delta \text{employment} \quad (1961\text{-}1966)}{\text{employment} \quad (1961)}}{\dfrac{\Delta \text{ A.G.P.} \quad (1961\text{-}1966}{\text{A.G.P.} \quad (1961)}}$$

Source: *Workforce Estimates*, 1961-1966 Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division and *An Aggregate Income Model of a Semi-autonomous Alaska Economy* by Bradford H. Ford, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning In Alaska, 1967.

A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 67

EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT FOR REGION II, OTHER REGIONS AND THE U.S.-1966
(in percent)

	REGION II 1966	REGION I, III, IV, V 1966	U.S. 1966
Government	41.2%	43.5%	16.0%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16.2	12.7	22.0
Services	11.9	9.1	12.6
Construction	9.4	6.1	5.3
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	7.9	12.9	7.4
Manufacturing	7.4	11.5	30.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3.6	2.9	4.7
Mining	2.5	1.3	1.3
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Source: *Workforce Estimates, 1966* Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 68

EMPLOYMENT CORDOVA ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961 NO. EMP'D.	1961 % OF TOTAL	1962 NO. EMP'D.	1962 % OF TOTAL	1963 NO. EMP'D.	1963 % OF TOTAL	1964 NO. EMP'D.	1964 % OF TOTAL	1965 NO. EMP'D.	1965 % OF TOTAL	1966 NO. EMP'D.	1966 % OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	520	100.0	593	100.0	561	100.0	493	100.0	603	100.0	632	100.0
Mining	21[a]	4.0	43	7.3	35[a]	6.2	13[a]	2.6	30[a]	5.0	30[a]	4.7
Contract Construction	33[a]	6.3	30[a]	5.1	41	7.3	45[a]	9.1	51	8.5	50	7.9
Manufacturing	167	32.2	152	25.6	135	24.1	62[a]	12.6	112[a]	18.6	186[a]	29.4
Trans., Communications, & Pub. Utilities	64	12.3	80	13.5	72	12.8	93	18.9	96	15.9	72	11.4
Trade	60	11.5	69	11.6	62	11.1	66	13.4	80	13.3	66	10.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	4[a]	0.8	4[a]	0.7	4[a]	0.7	4[a]	0.8	4[a]	0.6	4[a]	0.6
Services	61	11.7	65	11.0	65	11.6	65[a]	13.2	75[a]	12.4	61	9.7
Government	110	21.1	150	25.3	147	26.2	145	29.4	155	25.7	163	25.8

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division. **A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968**

FIGURE 69

EMPLOYMENT VALDEZ ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961 NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	1962 NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	1963 NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	1964 NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	1965 NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	1966 NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	412	100.0	545	100.0	683	100.0	666	100.0	752	100.0	822	100.0
Mining	0	0	1[a]	0.2	0[a]	0	10[a]	1.5	0[a]	0	0[a]	0
Contract Construction	4[a]	0.9	14	2.6	29	4.2	75[a]	11.3	135	18.0	188	22.9
Manufacturing	25	6.0	48	8.8	52	7.6	5[a]	0.8	11[a]	1.5	6[a]	0.7
Trans., Communications, & Pub. Utilities	54	13.1	48	8.8	69	10.1	49	7.4	41	5.5	38	4.6
Trade	63	15.3	62	11.4	71	10.4	46	6.9	56	7.4	81	9.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	3[a]	0.7	2[a]	0.4	4[a]	0.6	13[a]	1.9	13[a]	1.7	4[a]	0.5
Services	56	13.6	63	11.4	84	12.3	74	11.1	72	9.6	75	9.1
Government	207	50.2	307	56.3	374	54.8	394	59.2	424	56.4	430	52.3

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source. Dervied from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 70

EMPLOYMENT PALMER ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	849	100.0	942	100.0	1,025	100.0	1,136	100.0	1,082	100.0	1,138	100.0
Mining	98[a]	4.0	97	10.3	120[a]	11.7	100[a]	8.8	103[a]	9.5	129[a]	11.3
Contract Construction	26	6.3	14	1.5	57	5.6	160[a]	14.1	78	7.2	107	9.4
Manufacturing	82	32.1	78	8.3	100[a]	9.8	80[a]	7.0	35[a]	3.2	10[a]	0.9
Trans., Communications, & Pub. Utilities	103	12.3	82	8.7	91	8.9	95	8.4	94	8.7	95	8.3
Trade	162	11.5	163	17.3	162	15.8	159	14.0	164	15.2	166	14.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	2[a]	0.8	27	2.9	3[a]	0.3	49	4.3	60[a]	5.5	32[a]	2.8
Services	130	11.7	114	12.1	120	11.7	110[a]	9.7	140[a]	12.9	140	12.3
Government	246	21.1	367	39.0	373	36.4	383	33.7	408	37.7	459	40.3

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
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FIGURE 71

EMPLOYMENT ANCHORAGE ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[a]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D	% OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[b]	23,872	100.0	24,741	100.0	25,819	100.0	28,073	100.0	30,678	100.0	31,520	100.0
Mining	328	1.4	423	1.7	470	1.8	425	1.5	371	1.2	448	1.4
Contract Construction	1,908	8.0	2,103	8.5	1,962	7.6	2,906	10.3	3,126	10.1	2,846	9.0
Manufacturing	562	2.4	619	2.5	615	2.4	688	2.4	792	2.6	796	2.5
Trans., Communications & Public Utilities	2,229	9.3	2,328	9.4	2,224	8.7	2,264	8.1	2,618	8.5	2,619	8.3
Trade	3,903	16.3	4,116	16.7	4,316	16.7	4,495	16.0	5,280	17.2	5,696	18.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	860	3.6	968	3.9	1,028	4.0	1,110	4.0	1,295	4.2	1,359	4.3
Services	2,763	11.6	2,718	11.0	3,098	12.0	3,440	12.2	3,800	12.4	4,105	13.0
Government	11,249	47.2	11,466	46.4	12,086	46.8	12,745	45.4	13,396	43.6	13.651	43.3

[a] By old election districts.
[b] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.

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FIGURE 72

EMPLOYMENT KENAI ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961 NO. EMP'D	1961 % OF TOTAL	1962 NO. EMP'D.	1962 % OF TOTAL	1963 NO. EMP'D.	1963 % OF TOTAL	1964 NO. EMP'D.	1964 % OF TOTAL	1965 NO. EMP'D.	1965 % OF TOTAL	1966 NO. EMP'D.	1966 % OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	960	100.0	1,284	100.0	1,322	100.0	1,397	100.0	1,754	100.0	2,423	100.0
Mining	155	15.7	169	13.2	159	12.0	179	12.8	212	12.1	415	17.1
Contract Construction	57	5.9	94	7.3	99	7.5	128	9.2	259	14.7	388[a]	16.0
Manufacturing	138	14.5	198	15.4	236	17.9	266	19.0	264	15.1	258	10.6
Trans., Communications, & Pub. Utilities	90	9.4	104	8.1	94	7.1	107	7.7	125	7.1	141	5.8
Trade	113	11.8	134	10.4	152	11.5	151	10.8	219	12.5	303	12.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	27	2.8	34	2.6	44	3.3	30[a]	2.1	50[a]	2.9	60[a]	2.5
Services	86	9.0	154	12.0	135	10.2	156[a]	11.2	180[a]	10.3	263	10.9
Government	294	30.7	397	30.9	403	30.5	380	27.2	445	25.4	595	24.6

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division. A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 73

EMPLOYMENT SEWARD ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961 NO. EMP'D.	1961 % OF TOTAL	1962 NO. EMP'D.	1962 % OF TOTAL	1963 NO. EMP'D.	1963 % OF TOTAL	1964 NO. EMP'D.	1964 % OF TOTAL	1965 NO. EMP'D.	1965 % OF TOTAL	1966 NO. EMP'D.	1966 % OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	969	100.0	910	100.0	914	100.0	670	100.0	623	100.0	641	100.0
Mining	6[a]	0.6	6[a]	0.7	6[a]	0.7	6[a]	0.9	6[a]	0.9	6[a]	0.9
Contract Construction	6[a]	0.6	14[a]	1.5	11	1.2	55	8.2	45	7.2	35[a]	5.5
Manufacturing	135	13.9	129	14.2	123	13.6	60	9.0	100	16.1	109[a]	17.0
Trans., Communications & Pub. Utilities	432	44.6	365	40.1	316	34.5	146	21.8	42	6.7	70[a]	10.9
Trade	104	10.7	98	10.8	96	10.5	80	11.9	85	13.6	94	14.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	10[a]	1.1	10	1.1	7[a]	0.7	8[a]	1.2	7[a]	1.1	10[a]	1.6
Services	93	9.6	94	10.3	105	11.5	105[a]	15.7	113	18.1	112	17.5
Government	183	18.9	194	21.3	250	27.4	210	31.3	225	36.1	205	32.0

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
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FIGURE 74

EMPLOYMENT KODIAK ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961 NO. EMP'D.	1961 % OF TOTAL	1962 NO. EMP'D	1962 % OF TOTAL	1963 NO. EMP'D.	1963 % OF TOTAL	1964 NO. EMP'D.	1964 % OF TOTAL	1965 NO. EMP'D.	1965 % OF TOTAL	1966 NO. EMP'D.	1966 % OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	1,824	100.0	1,780	100.0	1,876	100.0	1,890	100.0	2,310	100.0	2,700	100.0
Mining	1[a]	[d]	1[a]	[d]	4[a]	0.2	1[a]	[d]	0[a]	0	15[a]	0.5
Contract Construction	24	1.3	28	1.6	31[a]	1.7	176	9.3	312	13.5	291	10.8
Manufacturing	606	33.2	643	36.1	643	34.3	492	26.0	630	27.3	832	30.8
Trans., Communications & Pub. Utilities	79	4.3	96	5.4	119	6.3	124	6.6	142	6.1	160	5.9
Trade	164	9.0	167	9.4	160	8.5	157	8.3	211	9.1	324	12.0
Finance	26[a]	1.4	30[a]	1.7	38	2.0	45	2.4	36[a]	1.6[a]	40	1.5
Services	93	5.1	96	5.4	116	6.2	122[a]	6.5	196	8.5	215	8.0
Government	831	45.6	719	40.4	765	40.8	773	40.1	783	33.9	823	30.5

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.
[d] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
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FIGURE 75

EMPLOYMENT BRISTOL BAY ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	897	100.0	765	100.0	780	100.0	743	100.0	1,084	100.0	1,002	100.0
Mining	3[a]	4.0	4[a]	0.5	3[a]	0.4	0[a]	0	0[a]	0	0[a]	0
Contract Construction	8[a]	6.3	11[a]	1.4	6[a]	0.7	6[a]	0.8	23[a]	2.1	29[a]	2.9
Manufacturing	525	32.1	370	48.4	382	49.0	334	45.0	626	57.7	515	51.4
Trans., Communications & Pub. Utilities	65	12.3	67	8.8	68	8.7	73	9.8	89	8.2	94	9.4
Trade	39	11.5	34	4.4	28	3.6	24	3.2	29	2.7	28	2.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	0	0	4[a]	0.5	1[a]	d	0[a]	0	0[a]	0	0[a]	0
Services	28	11.7	24	3.1	22	2.8	31	4.2	31	2.9	27[a]	2.7
Government	229	21.1	251	32.8	270	34.6	275	37.0	286	26.4	309	31.0

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.
[d] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 76

EMPLOYMENT ALEUTIAN ELECTION DISTRICT, 1961-1966[b]

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL	NO. EMP'D.	% OF TOTAL
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary Employment[c]	1,288	100.0	1,239	100.0	1,375	100.0	1,556	100.0	1,494	100.0	1,526	100.0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0[a]	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	159	12.3	140	11.3	110[a]	8.0	274	17.6	174	11.6	54	3.5
Manufacturing	263	20.4	278	22.4	337	24.5	327	21.0	292	19.5	411	26.9
Trans., Communications & Pub. Utilities	126	9.8	83	6.7	72	5.2	67	4.3	83	5.6	55	3.6
Trade	98[a]	7.6[a]	95	7.7	102	7.4	108[a]	6.9	99[a]	6.6	108[a]	7.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	18[a]	1.4[a]	4[a]	0.3	18[a]	1.3	20[a]	1.3	25[a]	1.7	4[a]	0.3
Services	18	1.4	15[a]	1.2	20	1.4	20[a]	1.3	15[a]	1.0	50[a]	3.3
Government	606	47.0	624	50.4	716	52.1	740	47.6	806	53.9	844	55.3

[a] Estimated figures necessitated by disclosure regulations.
[b] By old election districts.
[c] Percentage totals may not add in detail due to rounding.

Source: Derived from *Revised Workforce Estimates*, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 77

BY ELECTION DISTRICT

REGION II CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

1961-1966

(Percent)

ELECTION DISTRICT	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Annual Average	High Month	Annual Average	High Month	Annual Average	High Month	Annual Average	High Month	Annual Average	High Month	Annual Average	High Month
Cordova	11.5	31.7	10.1	24.6	12.3	24.8	12.7	23.0	8.4	15.8	13.7	24.6
Valdez	11.3	17.0	10.7	18.3	10.5	19.5	11.3	20.2	9.9	15.0	10.6	19.9
Palmer	17.1	23.9	16.7	27.1	16.4	22.9	11.9	22.8	14.0	20.9	14.3	22.6
Anchorage	6.8	9.8	6.5	9.8	6.9	9.6	5.7	9.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	9.9
Seward	9.2	12.8	9.6	15.1	9.7	15.6	14.8	18.0	16.5	24.7	17.3	33.3
Kenai	16.3	30.5	14.7	26.7	16.8	24.5	14.7	28.0	12.0	21.3	11.7	19.6
Kodiak	7.3	9.8	6.9	9.8	7.7	12.6	8.3	18.8	5.9	7.7	6.5	11.2
Aleutian Islands	7.9	10.5	7.5	11.6	7.6	14.7	8.8	16.2	10.0	16.4	7.7	11.8
Bristol Bay	7.9	26.2	10.4	31.1	13.1	25.7	12.2	30.8	9.8	28.9	10.9	31.3
Region II	8.2		8.0		8.5		7.6		7.5		8.2	

Source: *Workforce Estimates, Alaska*, 1961-1966, Alaska Department of Labor.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

work force unemployed of 9.1 gives an indication that the region's unemployment percentage was slightly under or around 8.0.

Despite its features of a more mature economy, this region, like most of the other developed regions in Alaska, suffers from a seasonality of unemployment caused by the severe climate and seasonal features of its fishing industry. The brunt of the seasonality is felt most in the outlying election districts, especially where the Native population is higher. Figure 78, shows the degrees of seasonality for this region by election districts for the periods 1961 to 1966.

FIGURE 78

SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT 1966 and 1961 - REGION II

DISTRICT	1966 HIGH	1966 LOW	1961 HIGH	1961 LOW
Cordova	1.55	.57	1.55	.56
Valdez	1.34	.69	1.34	.68
Palmer	1.30	.80	1.30	.85
Anchorage	1.08	.91	1.05	.91
Seward	1.09	.88	1.09	.87
Kenai	1.31	.65	1.31	.65
Kodiak	1.25	.90	1.25	.89
Aleutian Islands	1.50	.75	1.50	.75
Bristol Bay	3.50	.59	3.50	.38

Source: *Workforce Estimates, 1961, 1966,* Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska, Prepared for The Federal Field For Development Planning in Alaska , 1968

FOOTNOTES

Socio-Economic Characteristics of District

1. U.S. Bureau of Census, "Current Population Reports", Population Estimates and Projections (Superintendent of Documents: Washington D.C.), p.25, No. 430, August 1969.

2. State of Alaska, Department of Economic Development, Division of Industrial Development, Alaska Statistical Review (Juneau, Alaska, 1969), p. 186.

3. U.S. Bureau of Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States (Superintendent of Documents, Washington D.C., 1968), p. 15.

4. State of Alaska, Alaska Statistical Review, p. 186 (election districts 14 and 15 added to Southcentral Region and missing election district 11 supplied).

5. George W. Rogers and Richard A. Cooley, Alaska's Population and Economy, Volume I Analysis (Juneau, Alaska, 1962), p. 42.

6. Ibid., p. 59.

7. Ibid., p. 59.

8. Ibid., p. 86.

9. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, A Sub-regional Economic Analysis of Alaska, p. 47.

10. U.S . Bureau of Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, p. 49.

11. University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, "Personal Income Patterns in Alaska," Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, Vol. VI, No. 1, Febuary 1969, p. 5.

12. Ibid., p.5.

CONTRIBUTION OF BLM RESOURCES

The following BLM resource products and uses are considered in this section:

- Livestock feed
- Merchantable wood products
- Outdoor recreation
- Minerals
- Water
- Other land uses

LIVESTOCK FEED

Present Situation

The livestock economy of Alaska is comparatively a small one. With high initial investment, supplementary feed, transportation and marketing costs, and poorly organized slaughtering and processing facilities, the livestock industry has made slow progress in sharing a larger portion of the Alaskan red meat market.

During 1961 to 1968, the State inventories for cattle (all cattle of all ages) increased from 7,300 to 8,600 and for sheep increased from 17,000 to 27,000. 1/ The steady increase in the sheep inventory is reflected by the growth of wool production as illustrated in Figure 6.

Production and Consumption. In 1968, a total of 21,880 tons of silage and 8,450 tons of hay were produced from the cultivated and pastured lands within the private sector of this region. 2/ It is estimated

that 80 percent of the 72,000 acres of land currently under farm acreage in Alaska is located in Region II. 3/

The production figures for this region by grain hay and grass hay and by grain silage and grass silage for the periods 1962 to 1968 are shown on Figures 7 and 8. It is estimated that the silage and hay production and pasturage consumption in this region supported 3,480 cattle(cattle of all ages including dairy herd) and 810 sheep or an equivalent of about 43,700 AUM's in 1968. 4/

Estimates on range potential in Alaska for cattle and sheep vary from five million acres of ten months to year-round grazing to over ten million acres of summer range. 5/ The Public Land Statistics for 1969 showed there were 37 operators with 37 grazing leases (exclusive of reindeer) covering 1,642,345 acres of BLM administered leases in Alaska. The operators within this region accounted for 32 of these leases. 6/

By BLM Resource Areas, the livestock feed consumption was distributed as follows: 7/

Cook Inlet	14 leases	41,484 AUM's	303,552 Ac.
Bristol Bay	10 leases	75,300 AUM's	745,145 Ac.
Glennallen	8 leases	2,676 AUM's	339,438 Ac.
		119,460 AUM's	1,388,135 Ac.

Actual forage production capacity on BLM lands are difficult to assess without a range inventory. It is estimated that the carrying capacity could reach two to four times the present use with management, but present capacity is estimated at 165,300 AUM's for these three Resource Areas. 8/

Impact of BLM Resource Product. In term of animal numbers, the BLM administered leases in this region in 1968 supported 4,540 cattle (of all ages), 25,614 sheep and 213 horses. 9/ The 1968 Agricultural Statistics, however, places an inventory of 4,890 cattle and 26,190 sheep located on the Kodiak and Aleutian Island groups. 10/ Taking all cattle(including dairy herd), horse and sheep inventories, livestock dependency on BLM forage within this region is about 75 percent.

Community dependency on the livestock industry at first glance appears to range from almost 100 percent in the Aleutian Islands group to almost zero in the Anchorage area. While this observation is correct for the Anchorage area, the economy of the Kodiak and Aleutian Island groups is primarily based on government, construction and sea food processing. In terms of employment income to the residents of these subregions, sea food processing and government employment play a much greater role than the livestock industry.

Ranch operator dependency on BLM forage range from zero in the Kenai and Matanuska Valley areas to nearly 100 percent for the Kodiak and 100 percent for the Aleutian Island groups. In 1969 there were three sheep and 14 cattle operators with over 200 animal units on the BLM leases in the Kodiak and Aleutian Island groups. 11/ In addition, there were eight lessees in the Glennallen Resource Area, who were 100 percent dependent on BLM lands for grazing their horses used in their hunting guide trade.

1980 Outlook

If national estimate of per capita livestock meat consumption rate is applicable to Alaska, it can be shown that livestock meat consumption will be approaching 69 million pounds by the next decade. 12/ This projection, however, is subject to adjustment to the extent wildlife table meat is used as a principal or substitute source -- the Native harvest of wildlife game meat is difficult to quantify, but the non-Native sector adds about 200,000 pounds of meat annually to its larder. 13/

Another projection, using a per capita consumption of 192 pounds for all meats, places the red meat consumption in the railbelt area from Kenai Peninsula to Anchorage and to Fairbanks to be approaching 38 million pounds exclusive of wild game.

The above projections, nevertheless, can be used as an indicator of the potential red meat demand which will exist in Alaska (and not inconsistent with the development of Alaska, the Japanese have been looking at the Aleutian production as a potential source of their red meat needs). How much of these markets the State's livestock industry can capture is not known. It is interesting to note that the industry, located primarily in this region, is supplying less than one percent of its own beef market and very little of the lamb and mutton market presently. The problem is not one of insufficient demand, but one of competition from out-of-State inshipment which has maintained dominance over the red meat market.

If growth trend in the livestock inventory for the period 1961 to 1968 is projected, it can be estimated that the cattle herd (including dairy stock) will be increasing at about 1.2 percent per year and the sheep herd at about 6.3 percent per year. Total livestock feed requirement at these rates of growth for this region in 1980 is projected to be 245,900 AUM's. On the assumption that BLM will continue to provide the same proportion of livestock feed, BLM should expect to provide 209,000 AUM's or an increase of 89,540 AUM's(75 percent) over that provided in 1968. In other words BLM will be faced with an excess demand of 43,700 AUM's over the existing carrying capacity. It is likely, however, BLM's share of this increase will be reduced by the State land selections on Kodiak and adjacent islands.

On the other hand, if some of the large scale proposals for expansion of the beef cattle production in the Kodiak and Aleutian Island groups materialize, forage demand from BLM lands can be expected to be increased proportionately during the next decade. How much of this increase can be absorbed under the existing carrying capacity of the existing leases is not known.

There are also possibilities for expansion of horse grazing on BLM lands commensurate with growth expected in the hunting and fishing guide trade during the planning horizon.

MERCHANTABLE WOOD PRODUCTS

Present Situation

Production and Consumption. The timber inventory on Region II's 6.3 million acres of commercial forest land is estimated at 23.3 billion board feet. The estimated allowable annual cut is 20.2 million board feet. 14/

One estimate places BLM's share of this inventory at 3.0 billion board feet with an estimated allowable annual cut of 17 million board feet. 15/

A preliminary compilation made by the Anchorage District on January 20, 1970, however, shows a more conservative estimate of 1.9 billion board feet. Pending completion of the ongoing timber inventory computation, the allowable annual cut estimate has not been completed for the BLM lands.

A summary of the volume distribution compiled from the preliminary inventory data by Resource Areas and Planning Units is shown below: 16/

Glennallen Resource Area

Planning Unit	Commercial Forest Acre	M Bd. Ft.
Wrangell	125,612	516,109
Klutina	96,515	249,470
Gulkana	39,538	117,936

Bristol Bay Resource Area

Planning Unit	Commercial Forest Acre	M Bd. Ft.
Iliamna	335,000	1,014,000

Commercial timber harvest for the region in 1968 was about six million board feet from the Chugach National Forest and 4.5 million board feet from the State lands. 17/

In 1967, of the 29 mills in the region, none was capable of producing more than 50 thousand board feet per day and only ten of these mills were known to have operated in 1967. 18/ Interest and activity in the forest sector, however, has been on the increase with the Forest Service's sale on Afognak Island and the State's sales in the Kenai Peninsula and Susitna Valley. The number of mills in the region increased to 38 in 1969 with one mill capable of producing more than 50 M board feet per day. 19/

Impact of BLM Resource Products. BLM's timber harvest in this region, although constrained by the land withdrawal under PLO 4582, has remained substantially untouched by commercial standards. Its contributions in the past were limited to small local consumption and use for fuel wood and house logs. Fuel wood is still the dominant heating fuel in the rural areas.

1980 Outlook

With external demand for wood products, particularly from the Japanese market, the potential for developments of lumber (cants), chips and pulp from this region's timber resources appear promising. The

developments during the next decade, however, will likely be confined to the timber resources of the Prince William Sound -- northeastern Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island Group, Kenai Peninsula-Cook Inlet, and the Matanuska-Susitna Valley areas.

BLM timber may find its way into this market during this planning horizon, but limited use for local consumption will likely be the feature of the commercial forest stands located on BLM lands in this region.

While the outlook for development of the local markets during the next decade does not appear as promising, it is conceivable that the wood products industry could compete for a greater share than the current two to three percent of the Alaskan internal demand for lumber products. If Alaskans consume wood products at about the same rate as they did in 1960, the annual internal demand for lumber products could readily approach 128 to 136 million board feet by 1980. 20/

Such a demand like this could be supplied as follows: 21/

Coastal forest (including the northeastern Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island Group)	86-90 million Bd. Ft.
Interior forest	19-23 million Bd. Ft.
Import of larger timber and structural items not produced in Alaska	23 million Bd. Ft.

How much of this projected internal demand from the Interior forest the Glennallen Resource Area and the Bristol Bay Resource Area should share

or provide is difficult to assess. This determination will most likely depend on how fast the population grows in these sparsely populated areas.

The 1964 to 1967 timber harvest from all of the BLM lands in Alaska averaged 4.6 million board feet. On the basis that there will be the same level of dependence on BLM timber for local consumption and use, BLM can be expected to provide about 6.2 million board feet of this demand by 1980.

It is evident that during this planning horizon, the commercial forest activities of this region will be centered on both the National Forest and State selected lands. The emphasis for production will be on the international export market.

Until such time when the local lumber products can compete with the imports from the Pacific Northwest and Canada, the commercial user influence zone for BLM timber within this region will be small and confined to sustaining intermittently operated sawmills at local levels (The 1969 Directory of Sawmills lists one sawmill in Nondalton and another on the west side of Cook Inlet). These needs will be met as the demands occur mostly by negotiated type of timber sales.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

Present Situation

For the most part, the beneficiaries of the Alaskan recreation resources have been its residents. Tourist participation in the outdoor recreation opportunities, while steadily increasing at a conservatively estimated rate of 10 to 14 percent compounded each year, is still in its threshold of development. It is estimated that 86,700 tourists visited Alaska in 1967. 22/

Figures 79 and 80 illustrate the direction or proportion of the resident recreation demand compiled from surveys conducted by the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources in 1966 and 1968. The circumstances of participation used in the table are defined below: 23/

Neighborhood -- activity carried out near home when few hours were available.

Outing -- activity away from home, taking the better part of a day.

Trip -- activity away from home for one or two days.

Vacation -- activity away from home fore more than three days.

It is interesting to note for many of the outdoor activities listed, a greater percentage of the participation occurred near home. This illustrates not only the abundance of outdoor recreational opportunities, but also the high volume or participation by Alaskan residents who love the outdoors and who are relatively young in age.

Production and consumption. Production or total supply data on recreation capacity for the State, the Southcentral region or Region II,

FIGURE 79

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

ACTIVITY	SOUTHEASTERN REGION		SOUTH CENTRAL REGION		SOUTHWESTERN REGION		INTERIOR REGION		NORTHWESTERN REGION	
	PER CENT PARTICIPATING	PARTICIPATION DAYS PER CAPITA	PER CENT PARTICIPATING	PARTICIPATION DAYS PER CAPITA	PER CENT PARTICIPATING	PARTICIPATION DAYS PER CAPITA	PER CENT PARTICIPATING	PARTICIPATION DAYS PER CAPITA	PER CENT PARTICIPATING	PARTICIPATION DAYS PER CAPITA
Trail-Related Activities	88% ④	80.9 ③	95% ①	46.3 ④	95% ①	111.2 ①	85% ⑤	42.0 ⑤	90% ③	89.3 ②
Sightseeing	81 ①	35.6 ①	75 ②	19.5 ④	63 ④	22.3 ③	74 ③	10.6 ⑤	59 ⑤	23.0 ②
Driving For Pleasure	82 ①	35.5 ①	77 ②	24.0 ②	57 ⑤	23.8 ③	73 ③	14.7 ④	58 ④	13.4 ⑤
Picnicking	88 ①	16.1 ①	79 ③	11.7 ②	79 ③	7.5 ⑤	84 ②	11.4 ③	66 ⑤	8.5 ④
Fishing	67 ②	13.4 ②	63 ③	10.8 ③	78 ①	18.1 ①	52 ⑤	6.0 ⑤	58 ④	10.0 ④
Boating	59 ②	11.4 ②	45 ④	5.7 ④	86 ①	20.9 ①	44 ⑤	3.8 ⑤	55 ③	8.9 ③
Camping	35 ④	3.2 ⑤	44 ③	5.3 ③	48 ②	6.0 ①	51 ①	4.1 ④	34 ⑤	5.8 ②
Swimming	48 ②	8.8 ①	41 ③	6.1 ②	50 ①	5.5 ④	40 ④	6.0 ③	33 ⑤	4.7 ⑤
Hunting	36 ⑤	4.6 ⑤	38 ③	5.8 ③	54 ①	13.3 ①	41 ②	4.9 ④	38 ③	10.0 ②
Outdoor Games And Sports	36 ①	7.9 ①	31 ③	6.0 ③	25 ⑤	4.0 ④	34 ②	6.1 ②	26 ④	3.6 ⑤
Ice Skating	25 ②	1.5 ④	22 ③	2.7 ②	45 ①	5.6 ①	12 ⑤	0.8 ⑤	19 ④	2.7 ②
Snow Play	17 ③	1.4 ④	18 ②	2.0 ③	15 ⑤	2.6 ②	17 ③	1.2 ⑤	20 ①	4.9 ①
Flying For Pleasure	14 ⑤	1.5 ②	16 ②	1.4 ④	32 ①	5.3 ①	15 ③	1.5 ②	15 ③	1.4 ④
Alpine Skiing	7 ⑤	0.7 ④	13 ①	1.5 ②	9 ③	0.6 ⑤	10 ②	1.8 ①	8 ④	1.5 ②

Note: Circled number represents each region's ranking for this characteristic.

Source: State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources preliminary draft of Alaska Outdoor Recreational Plan, 1969

FIGURE 80

CIRCUMSTANCES OF RESIDENT PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

	Percentage Of Participation Days By Type Of Occasion			
Activity	Neighborhood	Outing	Trip	Vacation
Trail-Related				
Walking for pleasure	80%	6%	2%	12%
Nature study	62	15	5	18
Bicycling	93	4	1	2
Hiking	45	13	13	29
Snowmobiling	95	2	1	2
Motorcycling	93	1	1	5
Snowshoeing	92	4	1	3
Canoeing	37	13	13	37
Horseback riding	53	8	-	39
Dogsleding	87	6	-	7
Cross-country skiing	88	12	-	-
Mountain climbing with gear	37	18	25	20
Sightseeing	55	11	5	29
Driving For Pleasure	75	6	2	17
Picnicking	47	24	8	21
Fishing				
Freshwater	51	14	13	22
Saltwater	49	18	20	13
Ice	88	4	2	6
Boating	63	10	9	17
Camping				
In developed areas	12	2	29	57
In remote areas	13	-	23	64
Swimming				
Lake, pond, stream	57	12	7	24
Pool	45	3	1	51
Ocean	45	19	1	35
Hunting				
Big game	34	12	16	37
Small game	54	9	10	26
Waterfowl	50	10	13	27
Outdoor Games And Sports				
Tennis	78	13	-	9
Golf	70	4	-	26
Other	85	6	2	7
Ice Skating	97	3	-	-
Snow Play	97	3	-	-
Flying For Pleasure	74	7	3	16
Alpine Skiing	84	11	3	2

Source: State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, preliminary draft, Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan

and for BLM lands within Region II are not readily quantifiable. The recreational resource potential is vast; but paradoxically with Alaska's limited access road development, heavy and imbalanced use pressure in form of camping, sightseeing, fishing and hunting along road sides in some areas is known to exist.

Figure 81 illustrates the regional characteristics of resident participation in outdoor recreation.

Figure 82 shows the characteristics of the tourist participation in outdoor recreation for the entire State in 1967.

Figure 83 shows a tabulation of visitors, including Alaskans, to the National Park and National Monuments.

While these statistics give a measure of participation by residents and tourists in Region II, a closer consumption or demand portrayal from BLM lands within this region is difficult to quantify. However, a rough estimate developed for this study places the 1967 participation days for select activities in this region at 18,000,800 for residents and 1,225,000 for visitors. BLM's contribution to this total of select activities was around 6,028,100 participation days. Tabulations A and B located in the Appendix illustrate the methodology and compilation of this data. (Participation days as used here is synonymous to recreation day or recreation visit. A participation day is any portion of a 24-hour period in which an individual participates in a recreation activity.)

Figure 81

Estimated Regional Participation Rate by Selected Activities (1967)

Activity	South-Central Per Capita Participation Day		Resident Demand		Visitor Demand *		
	Resident	Visitors	Participation Days	Visitor Days	Participation Days	Visitor Days	% of Total Visitor Days
Trail related:							
Walking for pleasure	19.2	2.1	2,941,400	1,176,600	103,800	41,500	3.4
Nature study	5.7		873,200	349,300			
Hiking	3.0		459,600	183,800			
Snowmobiling	1.9		291,100	116,400			
Canoeing	0.7		107,200	42,900			
Motorcycling	3.6		551,500	220,600			
Sightseeing	19.5	9.7	2,987,400	1,195,000	479,300	191,700	13.8
Driving for pleasure	24.0	3.8	3,676,800	1,470,700	187,500	75,000	4.8
Picnicking	11.7	2.1	1,792,400	717,000	103,800	41,500	5.5
Fishing		1.3			64,500	25,800	4.8
Freshwater	7.7		1,179,600	471,800			
Ice	0.6		91,900	36,800			
Boating	5.7	0.5	873,200	349,300	25,000	10,000	2.7
Camping		4.6			226,800	90,700	21.8
Developed site	3.0		459,600	183,800			
Undeveloped site	2.3		352,400	141,000			
Swimming (Lake and stream)	3.1	0.1	474,900	190,000	5,300	2,100	1.1
Hunting:		0.6			29,000	11,600	3.2
Big game	2.9		444,300	177,700			
Small game	2.0		306,400	122,600			
Waterfowl	0.9		137,900	55,200			
			18,000,800	7,200,500	1,225,000	489,900	

* Based on 57 percent of tourists visiting the Anchorage area
South-Central population - 153,200 (1967)
Total tourists - 86,700
Source: Per capita participation days data from State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources survey-draft copy of Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1969

Figure 82

Non-Resident Participation in Outdoor Recreation 1967 (a)

Activity	% Participating	Average Annual Participation Days per Capita	Total Participation Days
Trail related activities (b)	71	2.1	182,000
Sightseeing	97	9.7	841,000
Driving for pleasure	74	3.8	329,000
Picnicking	41	2.1	182,000
Fishing	32	1.3	113,000
Boating	27	0.5	44,000
Camping	47	4.6	398,000
Hunting (c)	6	0.6	52,000
Swimming	3	0.1	9,000
		Total	2,150,000

(a) Based on 86,700 tourists

(b) "Walking for pleasure" only

(c) Estimated percentage based on non-resident hunting license

Source: Survey generated by Parks and Recreation Section of Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Preliminary Outdoor Recreation Report, Exhibit V-17.

FIGURE 83

VISITORS TO ALASKA'S NATIONAL PARK AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS
1959 - 1967

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Mount McKinley National Park	25,800	22,500	18,300	16,600	18,400	19,200	21,400	31,300	39,800
Sitka National Monument	15,700	15,500	15,600	13,600	18,800	21,500	25,800[1]	38,600	44,800
Glacier Bay National Monument	1,300	900	1,300	1,100	800	1,000	1,800	4,900[2]	8,300
Katmai National Monument	1,100	600	600	300	700	500	800	900	1,200
Total Visitors	43,900	39,500	35,800	31,600	38,700	42,200	49,800	75,700	94,100
Percent Change		-10%	-9%	-12%	+22%	+9%	+18%	+52%	+24%

Percent Change 1959-1967 -- +114%

---

1. Visitor's center established at Sitka, 1965.
2. Lodge established at Glacier Bay, 1966

Source Note: All National Park and National Monument statistics by National Park Service. Alaska Statistical Review, State Of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

Impact of BLM Resource Product. The geographic origin of the out-of-State user influence areas are shown on Figures 84 and 85.

The user influence areas within Region II in terms of the residents' participation days in selected activities are tabulated and shown by election districts in Figure 86. (The election districts are counterpart of counties and serve as a basis for statistical compilation.)

The above estimate of participation is based on the assumption that the residents of each region covered under the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources' survey confined a significant part of their recreation activities within their respective region. In other words, the residents of Region II, while crossing over into the other election districts for their recreational pursuits, confined most of their recreation activities within Region II. Intra-regional participation is assumed to be neutralized. It is further acknowledged that in application to some of the more sparsely settled election districts, the per capita participation distribution for certain of the activities tend to present a distorted picture of the actual participation.

Tourist and resident recreation oriented revenues are part of the gross revenues in service, transportation and retail sales. At best the portions of the revenue attributable to the tourists and residents for their recreation activities are difficult to extract.

FIGURE 84

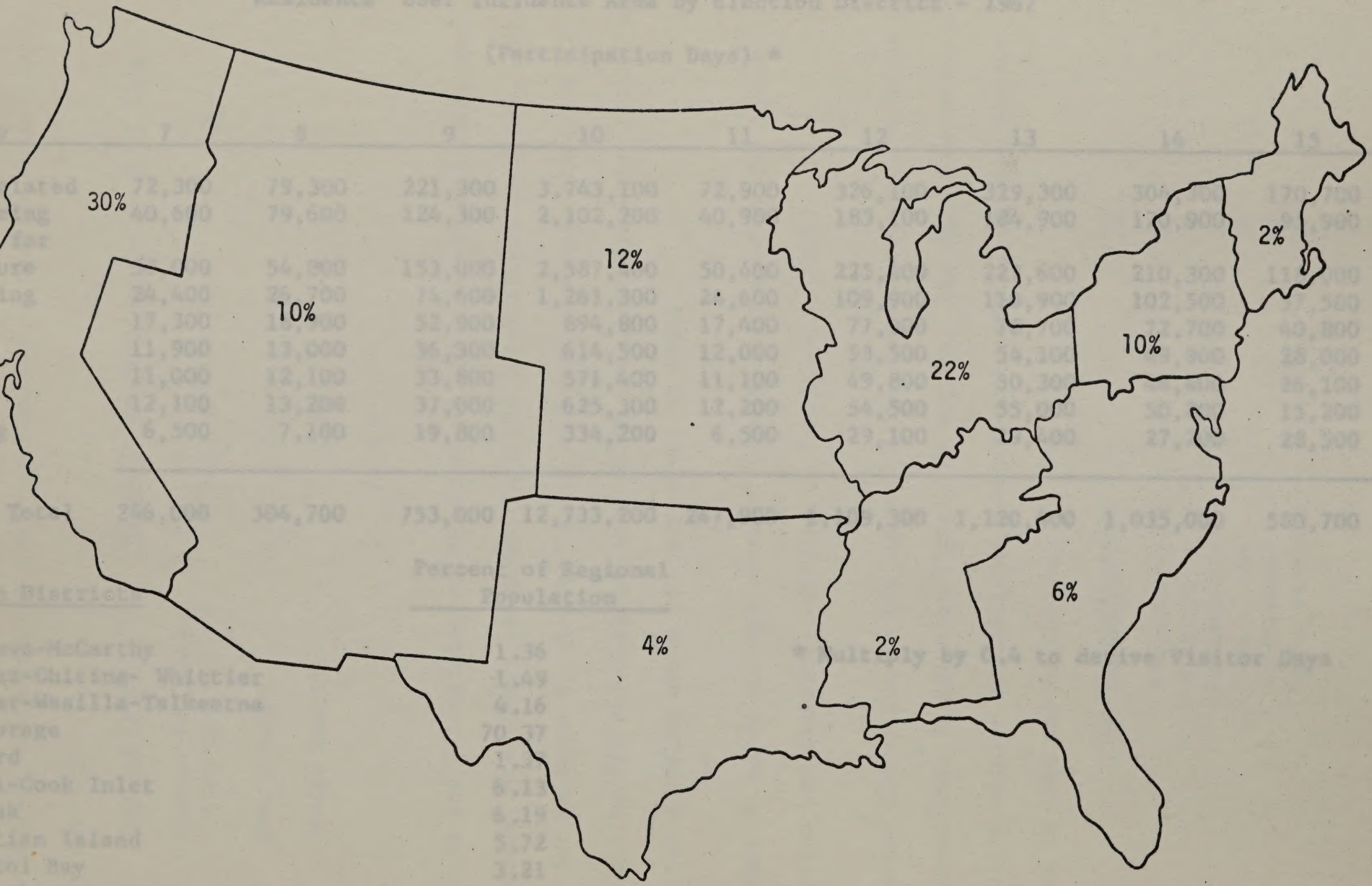
GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF TOURISTS
1967

Pacific - Washington, Oregon, California	30%
East North Central - Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio	22
West North Central - North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota	12
Middle Atlantic - New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey	10
Mountain States - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico	10
South Atlantic - West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida	6
West South Central - Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas	4
East South Central - Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama	2
New England - Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island	2
Foreign (including Canada)	2
Total	100%

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, **State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969**

FIGURE 85

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF TOURISTS
1967



Foreign - 2%

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

Figure 86

Residents' User Influence Area by Election District - 1967

(Participation Days) *

Activity	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Trail related	72,300	79,300	221,300	3,743,100	72,900	326,100	329,300	304,300	170,700
Sightseeing	40,600	79,600	124,300	2,102,200	40,900	183,100	184,900	170,900	95,900
Driving for pleasure	50,000	54,800	153,000	2,587,400	50,400	225,400	227,600	210,300	118,000
Picnicking	24,400	26,700	74,600	1,261,300	24,600	109,900	110,900	102,500	57,500
Fishing	17,300	18,900	52,900	894,800	17,400	77,900	78,700	72,700	40,800
Boating	11,900	13,000	36,300	614,500	12,000	53,500	54,100	49,900	28,000
Camping	11,000	12,100	33,800	571,400	11,100	49,800	50,300	46,400	26,100
Hunting	12,100	13,200	37,000	625,300	12,200	54,500	55,000	50,800	15,200
Swimming	6,500	7,100	19,800	334,200	6,500	29,100	29,400	27,200	28,500
Total	246,000	304,700	753,000	12,733,200	247,900	1,109,300	1,120,400	1,035,000	580,700

Election Districts	Percent of Regional Population
7 Cordova-McCarthy	1.36
8 Valdez-Chitina- Whittier	1.49
9 Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	4.16
10 Anchorage	70.37
11 Seward	1.37
12 Kenai-Cook Inlet	6.13
13 Kodiak	6.19
14 Aleutian Island	5.72
15 Bristol Bay	3.21

*** Multiply by 0.4 to derive Visitor Days**

Compiled from participation days data developed
by the Satate of Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
preliminary draft of Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1969

Using a 1964 Alaskan tourist expenditure estimate of $18 million, one survey estimated the 1967 distribution of tourist expenditures as follows: 24/

Type of Tourist	Expenditure (millions)	% of Total
Visitor and vacation tourist	$ 21.4	74%
Tour tourist	7.3	25
Cruise tourist	0.3	1
	$ 29.0	

Out of the $21 million attributable to the visitors and vacationer tourist, the survey estimated that the non-resident sportsmen accounted for at least $7 million (based on 3,500 sportsmen traveling to Alaska by air and spending over $1500 each, and fishermen traveling by car spending about $50 per person in 1964).

Figure 87 shows another revenue estimate generated by the non-resident hunters and fishermen totaling $6.7 million in 1966.

Another indication of the impact of the tourist industry in terms of expenditures is shown on Figures 88 and 89. The distribution of the tourist related expenditures and non-governmental primary employment in 1964 was as follows:

Expenditures	%
Transportation	20
Lodgings	30
Restaurants	20
Food stores	10
Merchandise	10
Other services	10

FIGURE 87

DIRECT INCOME TO ALASKA FROM NONRESIDENT HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN 1966

Fees collected for guiding and related services	$ 4,125,000
Amount spent for transportation within Alaska, living expenses, gift and souvenir purchases, etc.	2,335,000
License and tax fees collected by the State of Alaska	323,000
Total revenue from nonresident hunters & fishermen, 1966	$ 6,783,000

CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF THE GUIDING INDUSTRY IN FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT 1966

Number of established camps and lodging facilities	800
Present value of established camp and lodging facilities	$ 6,520,000
Present value of transportation equipment - airplanes, boats, etc.	5,210,000
Total present value of capital investment	$11,730,000
Number of persons employed by guides	650
Annual compensation	$ 930,000

TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE TO ALASKA FROM NONRESIDENT HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN 1964, 1966, 1967

1964	$3,586,000 est.
1966	6,783,000
1967	8,933,000 est.

---

1. Totals include revenue from Guiding fees, license fees, transportation in Alaska, lodging, food, and gift and souvenir purchases.
2. Since the estimates are based on the increase in reported hunts, improved reporting may have an inflating effect on at least the 1967 figure.
3. 1966 figure from Alaska Outfitters, Ltd.

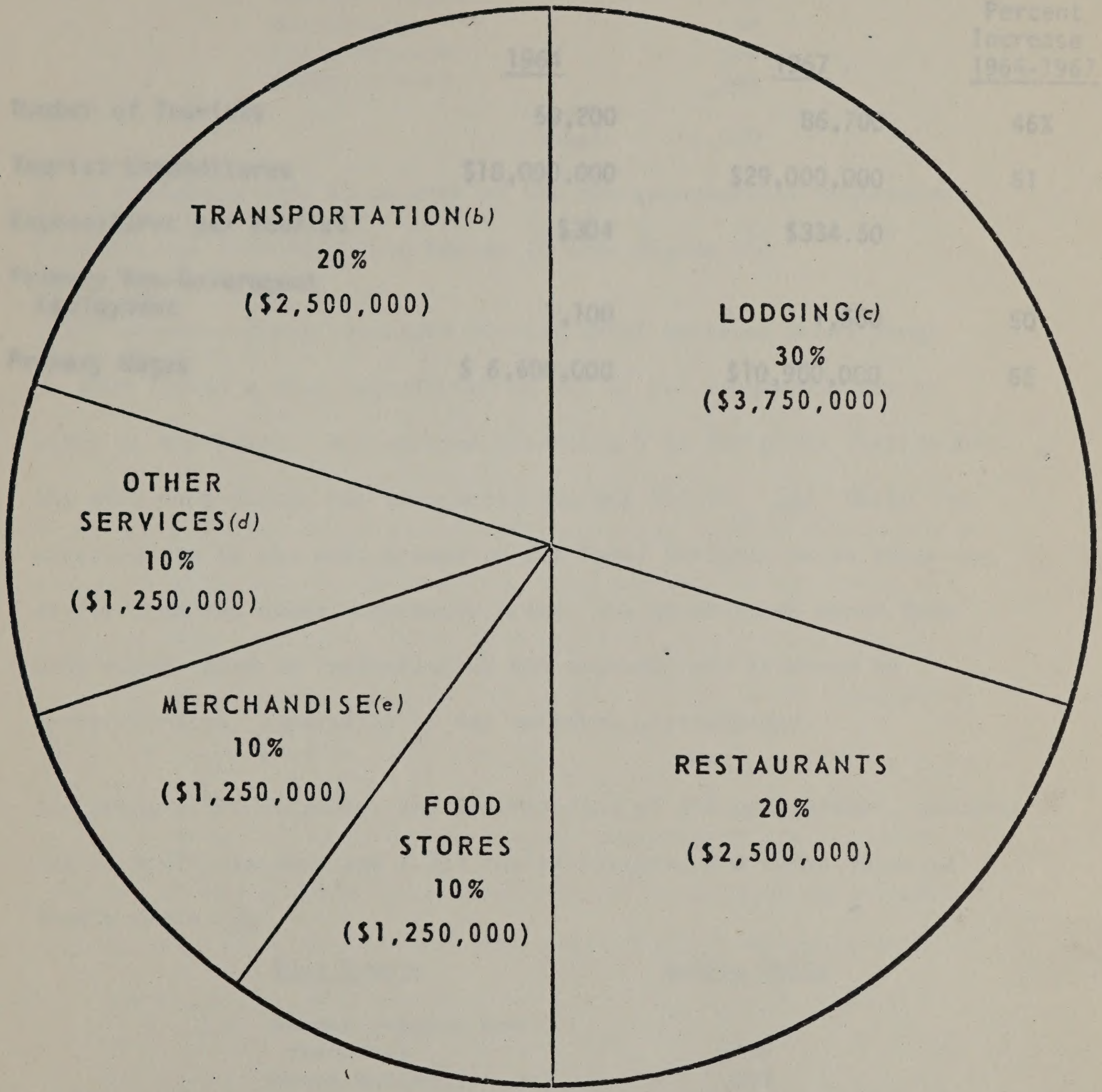
Source: Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell, Survey of the Economic Impact of Guiding on the Economy of Alaska, for Alaska Outfitters, Ltd.

Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 88

DISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST EXPENDITURES(a)

1964



(a) Exclusive of more than $5 million in tourist hunting and fishing expenditures.
(b) Exclusive of expenditures for transportation to and from Alaska.
(c) Includes purchase of food and beverage service at lodging places.
(d) Laundry and other personal services.
(e) Handicrafts, clothing and related items.

Source: A Program for Increasing theContribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1968

FIGURE 89

TRENDS IN THE ALASKAN TOURIST INDUSTRY
1964 and 1967

	1964	1967	Percent Increase 1964-1967
Number of Tourists	59,200	86,700	46%
Tourist Expenditures	$18,000,000	$29,000,000	61
Expenditures per Tourist	$304	$334.50	
Primary Non-Government Employment	1,100	1,650	50
Primary Wages	$ 6,600,000	$10,900,000	65

Source: *Alaska Statistical Review*, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

Employment	No.
Lodging	230
Restaurant	140
Transportation	150
Merchandise	80
Guide service	300
Other service	200
Total	1,100

It is estimated that 75 percent of the non-governmental primary employment was located within Region II (see Figure 35).

A 100 percent survey conducted for the Kenai National Moose Range in 1968 showed a mean expenditure of $25.41 per recreation day by users of the Range. For persons traveling 0 to 300 miles (residents), the mean expenditure per recreation day was $14.17. 25/ While the distribution of the user groups on the Kenai National Moose Range may differ from the other recreation areas, the established means from this study give an indication of the expenditures incurred by recreationists, especially by the resident participants.

For comparative purposes, the distribution of the user groups, consisting of 4,877 Alaskans and 1,213 out-of-Staters, are shown below in family units. 26/

User Groups	Family Units
Summer campers and fishermen	2707
Moose hunters	860
Canoeists	179
Sheep hunters	82
Airplane owners	35
Sierra Club	22
Trappers	14
Brown Bear hunters	9
Total	3908

As noted earlier, there are no established survey or indices to allocate or measure the value of BLM recreation resources in this region. However, by using the data developed by the State (as shown on Figures 79 and 80) and the resident participation day expenditure of $14.17 from the Kenai National Moose Range study (as discussed above), a very rough estimate of expenditures for the residents' recreational pursuits on BLM lands for the selected activities can be made.

This expenditure was about $80.5 million (5,678,900 participation days x $14.17) for the residents in 1967. 27/ This sum together with a portion of the tourist expenditure (50 percent of the $7 million attributed to the non-resident sportsmen, and half of 50 percent of the $21.4 million attributed to the "visitor and vacation tourist" visiting this region, or about $8.9 million) could place some of the economic contribution from the BLM outdoor recreational resources at about $90 million within the region.

By comparison, the Kenai National Moose Range study attributed $7.5 million of expenditures to the user groups for 358,000 participation days. These expenditures were distributed in the following ways:

$2.4 million or 32.0 percent - current expenditure to local economy.

$1.3 million or 17.3 percent - transportation expenditure in Alaska.

$0.4 million or 5.3 percent - transportation expenditure elsewhere.

$2.0 million or 26.7 percent - equipment purchase in Alaska.

$1.4 million or 18.7 percent - equipment purchase elsewhere.

In other words, $5.7 million or 76 percent of the total expenditure was spent in Alaska.

Local dependence on the outdoor recreational resources from BLM lands are generally of the food, gas and lodging type service trades which partially to wholly rely on the tourist and sportsmen generated trade. Some of the more noticeable ones are located along the highways, particularly those in the Glennallen Resource Area. The 58,300 resident fishing and 44,900 resident hunting licenses issued in 1968 give some indication of the residents' contribution to the support of these service trades. 28/

There are also a number of registered hunting and fishing guides who not only use the BLM lands for their guided hunting and fishing trips, but also rely on and use the BLM lands to graze their horses and locate headquarters sites for their guiding services. Some 75 percent of Alaska's 334 registered guides were licensed to hunt in Region II in 1967. 29/

Figure 90 shows that there were 1,263 non-resident and 164 resident guided hunters in 1967. Their hunting success for big game is illustrated in Figure 91. It is roughly estimated that 80 percent of the Brown Bear, 50 percent of the Grizzly Bear, 70 percent of the sheep, 70 percent of the moose, 25 percent of the caribou, 40 percent of the goat and 40 percent of the Black Bear were hunted on BLM lands within this region. 30/

The geographic origin or user influence area of these non-resident guided hunters are shown by regions and States on Figures 92 and 93.

FIGURE 90

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF NONRESIDENT GUIDED HUNTERS

	1964	1967
East North Central - Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio	16%	24%
Pacific - Washington, Oregon and California	20	23
Middle Atlantic - New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey	11	13
West South Central - Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas	14	9
West North Central - North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota	7	8
Foreign (including Canada)	12	8
Mountain States - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico	11	6
South Atlantic - West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida	5	4
New England - Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island	2	3
East South Central - Kentucky, Tennessee, Missippi and Alabama	2	2
	100%	100%

ALL GUIDED HUNTERS
1964 - 1967

	1964	1966	1967
Total Nonresident Guided Hunters	507	959	1,263
Total Alaskan Guided Hunters	84	225	164
Total All Guided Hunters	591	1,184	1,427

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 91

MAJOR BIG GAME SPECIES TAKEN BY GUIDED HUNTERS
1964 - 1967

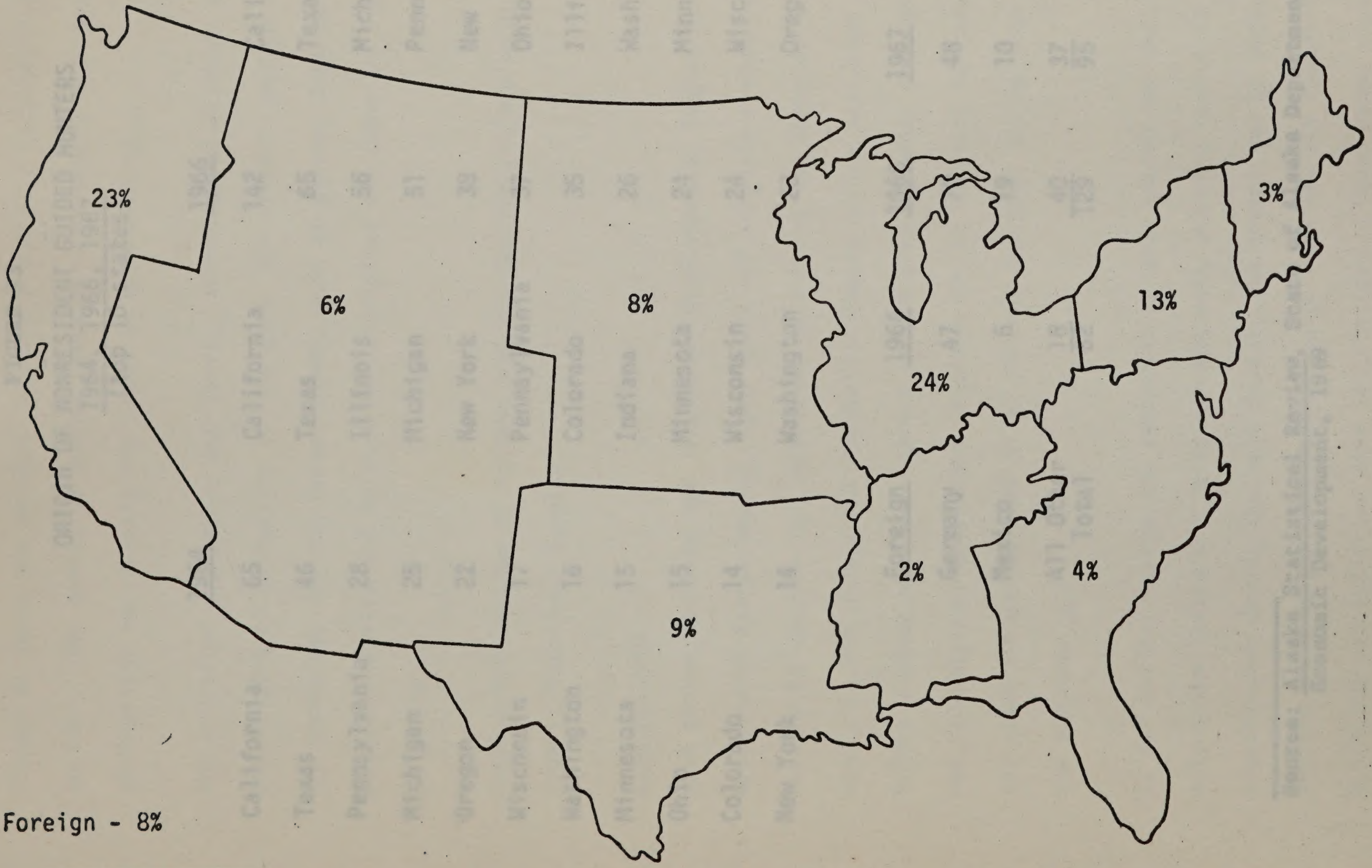
	1964	1966	1967	Percent Change 1966-1967	Percent Change 1964-1967
Primary Species					
Brown Bear	115	257	289	+12%	+151%
Grizzly Bear	70	107	114	+7	+63
Polar Bear	111	234	146	-38	+32
Sheep	179	235	404	+72	+126
	475	833	953	+14%	+101%
Secondary Species					
Moose	200	338	490	+45%	+145%
Caribou	201	330	519	+57	+158
Goat	21	42	55	+31	+162
Black Bear	112	183	206	+13	+84
	534	893	1,260	+41%	+136%

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 92

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF NON RESIDENT GUIDED HUNTERS

1967



Foreign - 8%

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 93

ORIGIN OF NONRESIDENT GUIDED HUNTERS
1964, 1966, 1967
(top 10 states)

1964		1966		1967	
California	65	California	142	California	196
Texas	46	Texas	65	Texas	84
Pennsylvania	28	Illinois	56	Michigan	83
Michigan	25	Michigan	51	Pennsylvania	74
Oregon	22	New York	38	New York	73
Wisconsin	17	Pennsylvania	37	Ohio	73
Washington	16	Colorado	35	Illinois	63
Minnesota	15	Indiana	26	Washington	60
Ohio	15	Minnesota	24	Minnesota	56
Colorado	14	Wisconsin	24	Wisconsin	54
New York	14	Washington	23	Oregon	34

Foreign	1964	1966	1967
Germany	47	70	48
Mexico	6	19	10
All Other	18	40	37
Total	62	129	95

Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

Figure 94 shows the guiding industry's activity indicators from 1964 to 1967. The number of guided hunts, trophy hunts, meat hunts, photography and fishing are shown on this tabulation.

The estimated population and harvest inventory of wildlife within this region by categories of big game, fur bearers, marine mammals and waterfowl for the Copper River, Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Aleutian and Bristol Bay subregions are shown on Figures 95 to 100.

Subsistence hunting by Natives and non-Natives plays a major part in some of the local economy.

1980 Outlook

With proper planning and innovative developments, Region II with its spectacular scenic beauty, open space and wilderness aspects, and variety of outlets for individual expression can contribute significantly to the unsatiable recreation demand of its residents and the Nation. Along with development of new access roads, accommodations and recreational facilities, tourism can be expected to reach an overall compound growth rate of 15 percent per year during this planning horizon. 31/

If the outdoor recreation resources of this region for the selected activities listed are to retain the same relative degree of economic significance during the next decade, the region can be expected to provide about 23,869,000 participation days for its residents and about 5,456,100 participation days for visitors. These needs represent an

FIGURE 94

GUIDING INDUSTRY, ACTIVITY INDICATORS
1964, 1966, 1967

	1964	1966	1967	Percent Change 1966-1967	Percent Change 1964-1967
Number of Guides Reporting	86	131	166	+27%	+93%
Number of Guided Hunters	591	1,184	1,470	+34	+149
Men	556	1,133	1,402	+24	+152
Women	35	51	68	+33	+94
Number of Guided Hunts	338	588	768	+31	+127
Trophy Hunts	576	562	706	+26	+23
Meat Hunts	54	44	124	+182	+130
Photography	1	8	9	--	--
Fishing	3	2	6	--	--

Source Note: All guiding statistics are from Alaska Department of Fish and Game except as otherwise noted.
Alaska StatisticalReview, State of Alaska Department of Economic Development, 1969

FIGURE 95

WILDLIFE POPULATIONS
COPPER RIVER REGION

Species	Population	Harvest				Remarks
		Average Yearly	Estimated Value	1958-1968 Trend	Probable Future Trend	
BIG GAME						
Bison	200	14 (1964)	5,600	Increase	Increase	
Caribou	70,000	8,000	880,000	Increase	Increase	
Moose	30,000	1,800	630,000	Increase	Increase	
Dall Sheep	Abundant	300	150,000	Increase	No change	
Mountain Goat	Uncommon	Low				
Black Bear	3,500	Moderate		Increase	Increase	
Grizzly Bear	1,000	50	25,000	Increase	Increase	
FURBEARERS						
Beaver	Abundant	300	6,000	Decrease	No change	
Muskrat	Common	Trace				
Lynx	Abun.-Var.	1,600 Var	35,200	Decrease	No change	
Marten	Common	110	1,350	Decrease	No change	
Mink	Common	150	3,555	Decrease	No change	
Land Otter	Common	20	520	Decrease	No change	
Weasel	Common	Low		Decrease	No change	
Wolverine	Abundant	160	4,800	Decrease	No change	
Red Fox	Abundant	110	1,210	Decrease	No change	
Wolf	Common	80	8,000	Decrease	No change	
WATERFOWL - Fall populations excluding migrants						
Ducks	212,000	40,000	124,000		No change	
Geese	Trace					
Swans (Trumpeter)	1,000	None				

Other Mammals Snowshoe Hare

Other Birds Willow, Rock, White tail Ptarmigan; Spruce, Ruffed & Sharp-tailed Grouse

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage, Alaska.

FIGURE 96

WILDLIFE POPULATIONS
COOK INLET REGION

Species	Population	Harvest				Remarks
		Average Yearly	Estimated Value	1958-1968 Trend	Probable Future Trend	
BIG GAME						
Caribou	Variable	Low (Nelchina Herd) introduced Kenai 1965			No change	
Moose	40,000±	5,000 variable	1,750,000	Increase	No change	
Dall Sheep	5,000	150	75,000	Increase	Increase	
Mountain Goat	Uncommon	50	25,000	Static	No change	
Black Bear	Abundant	Variable				
Brown Bear	Common	50	75,000	Static	No change	
Grizzly Bear		(Brown Bear and Grizzly Bear combined figures)				
FURBEARERS						
Beaver	Abundant	1,200	24,000	Decrease	No change	
Muskrat	Common	600	630	Decrease	No change	
Lynx	Variable	450 variable	9,900	Decrease	No change	
Marten	Common	900	11,025	Decrease	No change	
Mink	Common	300	7,110	Decrease	No change	
Land Otter	Common	40	1,040	Decrease	No change	
Weasel	Common	130	156	Decrease	No change	
Wolverine	Common	Low		Decrease	No change	
Red Fox	Common	100	1,100	Decrease	No change	
Coyote	Common	Medium		Decrease	No change	
Wolf	Uncommon	Low		Decrease	No change	
MARINE MAMMALS						
Harbor Seal	Common	Low				
WATERFOWL (Fall population excluding migrants)						
Ducks	150,000	30,000	93,000	Increase	Increase	
Geese	500	100	450	Increase	Increase	
Swans (Trumpeters)	750		None			

Other Mammals Snowshoe hare - moderate harvests.

Other Birds Willow, Rock, and White-tail ptarmigan, Spruce Grouse

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage, Alaska.

ALASKA NATIVE AND THE LAND, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 97

WILDLIFE POPULATIONS
GULF OF ALASKA REGION

Species	Population	Harvest				Remarks
		Average Yearly	Estimated Value	1958-1968 Trend	Probable Future Trend	
BIG GAME						
Deer	Abundant	850	85,000	Increase	Increase	
Moose	1,000	100	35,000	Increase	Increase	
Mountain Goat	2,000	150	45,000	Increase	Increase	
Black Bear	2,000	250	25,000	Increase	Increase	
Blue Bear	50	10	5,000	Static	Static	
Brown Bear	1,000	20	30,000	Increase	Increase	
FURBEARERS						
Beaver	Common	200	6,000	Increase	No change	
Lynx	Rare	Trace		Variable	No change	
Marten	Uncommon	Few	1,000	Static	No change	
Mink	Abundant	700	10,500	Static	No change	
Land Otter	Abundant	300	9,000	Static	No change	
Sea Otter	Common	0				
Weasel	Common	100	100	Static	No change	
Wolverine	Common	25	750	Increase	No change	
Red Fox	Uncommon	Few				
Coyote	Common	Few	500	Static	No change	
Wolf	Uncommon	Trace		Static	No change	
MARINE MAMMALS						
Harbor Seal	Common	1,500	22,500	Increase	No change	
WATERFOWL						
Ducks	100,000	20,000	62,000	Increase	No change	
Geese	25,000	5,000	23,000	Increase	No change	
Swans	700					

Other Mammals
Sea Lions (abundant), Whales (common)

Other Birds
Bald Eagle (abundant), Shorebirds (common), Sea Birds (common)

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage, Alaska.

FIGURE 98

WILDLIFE POPULATIONS
KODIAK REGION

Species	Population	Harvest				Remarks
		Average Yearly	Estimated Value	1958-1968 Trend	Probable Future Trend	
BIG GAME						
Caribou	Native owned	Reindeer herd (600 - minor harvest)				
Elk (Introduced)	1,200	120	36,000	Static	Increase	
Moose (Intro.)	Uncommon	Trace				Introduced 1967
Dall Sheep(Intro.)						Introduced 1967
Mountain Goat	70	None			Increase	Introduced 1967
Brown Bear	Abundant	200+	300,000	Increase	No change	
Deer (Intro.)	Abundant	1,000	100,000	Static	Increase	
FURBEARERS						
Beaver	Abundant	200+	4,000	Static	No change	
Marten(Intro.)		30				Introduced Afognak Isl.
Mink (Intro.)		Trace				Introduced Kodiak Isl.
Land Otter	Abundant	200+	5,200	Decrease	No change	
Weasel		Trace				
Wolverine	Uncommon					
Red Fox	Abundant	200+	2,200	Decrease	No change	
Wolf	Uncommon Alaska Peninsula.					
MARINE MAMMALS						
Sea Otters	4,000					
Sea Lions		(Var)3,000	30,000	Increase	Decrease	
Harbor Seal	10,000+			Increase	Decrease	
WATERFOWL						
Ducks	A coastal wintering area for several species.					
Geese	A coastal wintering area for several species.					
Swans	Uncommon					

Other Mammals

Other Birds
Ptarmigan - Important game bird Kodiak, Bald Eagle nesting areas, Introduced Spruce Grouse.

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 99

WILDLIFE POPULATIONS
BRISTOL BAY REGION

Species	Population	Harvest: Average Yearly	Harvest: Estimated Value	Harvest: 1958-1968 Trend	Harvest: Probable Future Trend	Remarks
BIG GAME						
Caribou	15,000	500	55,000	Increase	Increase	
Moose	Common	500	175,000	Increase	Increase	
Dall Sheep	Uncommon	10	5,000	Increase	Increase	
Black Bear	Common	100	10,000	Increase	Increase	
Brown Bear	Common	124	186,000	Increase	Increase	
FURBEARERS						
Beaver	Common	1,500	30,000	Variable	Increase	
Muskrat	Common	200	300	Variable	Variable	
Lynx	Uncommon	20	300	Variable	Variable	
Marten	Uncommon	30	540	Variable	Variable	
Mink	Common	400	4,000	Variable	Variable	
Land Otter	Common	200	5,000	Variable	Variable	
Weasel	Common	100	100	Variable	Variable	
Wolverine	Common	20	1,000	Variable	Variable	
Red Fox	Abundant	300	3,000	Variable	Variable	
Coyote	Rare	10	50	Variable	Variable	
Wolf	Common	50	5,000			
MARINE MAMMALS						
Harbor Seal	Common	1,000	25,000	Static	Static	
Walrus	3,000	10	2,000	Variable	Variable	
Beluga	1,500	100	5,000	Variable	Variable	Closed Season
WATERFOWL						
Ducks	500,000	100,000	310,000	Increase	Increase	
Geese	1,000	200	4,600	Increase	Increase	
Swans	10,000				Increase	

Other Mammals

Snowshoe hare, Ground squirrel, Marmot, Whales and Sea Lion

Other Birds

Ruffed and Spruce grouse, Ptarmigan

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage, Alaska.

FIGURE 100

WILDLIFE POPULATIONS
ALEUTIAN REGION

Species	Population	Harvest: Average Yearly	Harvest: Estimated Value	Harvest: 1958-1968 Trend	Harvest: Probable Future Trend	Remarks
BIG GAME						
Caribou	11,000	200	22,000	Increasing	Increase	
Moose	Common	500	175,000	Increasing	Increase	
Brown Bear	Common	130	195,000	Increasing	Increase	
FURBEARERS						
Beaver	Common	500	10,000	Decrease	Increase	
Muskrat	Common	300	450	Variable	Variable	
Mink	Common	200	4,000	Variable	Variable	
Land Otter	Common	100	2,500	Variable	Variable	
Sea Otter	30,000	630	176,400	Increase	Increase	Harvest under State Control
Weasel	Common	100	100	Variable	Variable	
Wolverine	Uncommon	10	500	Variable	Variable	
Arctic Fox (blue)	Common	100	1,200	Variable	Variable	
Red Fox	Common	100	1,000	Variable	Variable	
Wolf	Uncommon	20	1,000	Variable	Variable	
MARINE MAMMALS						
Bearded Seal	Rare					
Harbor Seal	10,000+	1,000	25,000	Variable	Increase	
Ribbon Seal	Rare					
Ringed Seal	Rare					
Walrus	Rare					
Sea Lion	50,000+					Experimental harvests have been conducted at Ugamak Island
WATERFOWL						
Ducks	100,000	20,000	62,000	Increase	Increase	
Geese	500	100	460	Increase	Increase	
Swans	1,000	None	None	None	Increase	

Other Mammals: Snowshoe hare, Whales

Other Birds: More than one million waterfowl use Izembek Bay as a migration area. Crane 500, Ptarmigan, Wilson Snipe, Sea Birds (Colonial), Winter wren, Rosy finch, Savannah, Song, and Fox Sparrows, Longspur, Snow Buntings.

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, 1968

increase of about 33 percent for the residents' and about 345 percent for the visitors' demand above the 1967 base. BLM's share of the demand for the selected activities should be around 32 percent of the resident demand or about 7,638,100 participation days and about 28 percent of the tourist demand or about 1,527,700 participation days.

Allowing for growth in personal income, increase in leisure and mobility, and the mere increase in development of new recreation areas and facilities, the annual per capita participation days in the region for the select activities could be expected to increase by 10 to 15 percent by the next decade. 32/ With BLM's Glennallen Resource Area located astride of the State's primary highways and with the programmed and proposed additions to this network of roads during this decade, it is likely that the combination of the Area's recreation resources and existing and developing access should stimulate BLM to absorb a greater share of this increasing recreational need.

The implications of these projections for outdoor recreational activities appear more latent without development of better access for BLM's Bristol Bay Resource Area and the remaining public lands in Cook Inlet Resource Area. Nevertheless, the Bristol Bay Resource Area, particularly with its lake systems representing one of the finest sport fishing waters in North America, can be expected to share an increasing participation from both Alaskan and non-resident sports-fishermen.

Attendant needs for food and lodgings and remote camps can be expected to boost the local economy of portions of this Resource Area.

The Anchorage area, serving as a focal point for transportation and lodging within this region, stands to increase its share of the tourist and recreation oriented trade. Tourist expenditure in the Anchorage area, based on a straight line projection from a 1967 base, can be expected to approach $64 million by 1980.

While the projected tourists' expenditures will likely be less than 20 percent of what is spent by tourists in Washington and Oregon, it is reasonable to expect the average tourist expenditure per tourist in Alaska will increase by 20 percent. 33/ One survey projected a tourist spending expenditure of $75 million in 1975 will contribute 3,900 direct jobs in the Alaska tourist industry. 34/

MINERALS

Present Situation

Production and Consumption. The Alaskan mineral production, in terms of dollar value, increased from $134.6 million in 1967 to $218.6 million in 1968. 35/ Except for oil and gas and gold, however, the production value for coal, stones, sand and gravel, and silver all decreased in 1968. 36/ No copper was produced in 1968. 37/

In terms of quantity, the statewide production for the past two years compared as follows: 38/

	1967	1968
Antimony - short tons antimony content	10	0
Coal - thousand short tons	930	812
Gold - troy ounces	22,948	21,000
Silver - troy ounces	6,000	3,000
Natural gas - million cu. ft.	39,927	49,326
Petroleum crude - thousand barrels	28,917	66,148
Sand and gravel - thousand short ton	22,370	17,585

Other production included barite, gem stone, lead, mercury, platinum group metals, tin and stone. Production quantities for these minerals were unavailable or confidential, but value-wise, the production decreased from $4.9 million in 1967 to $4.1 million in 1968. 39/

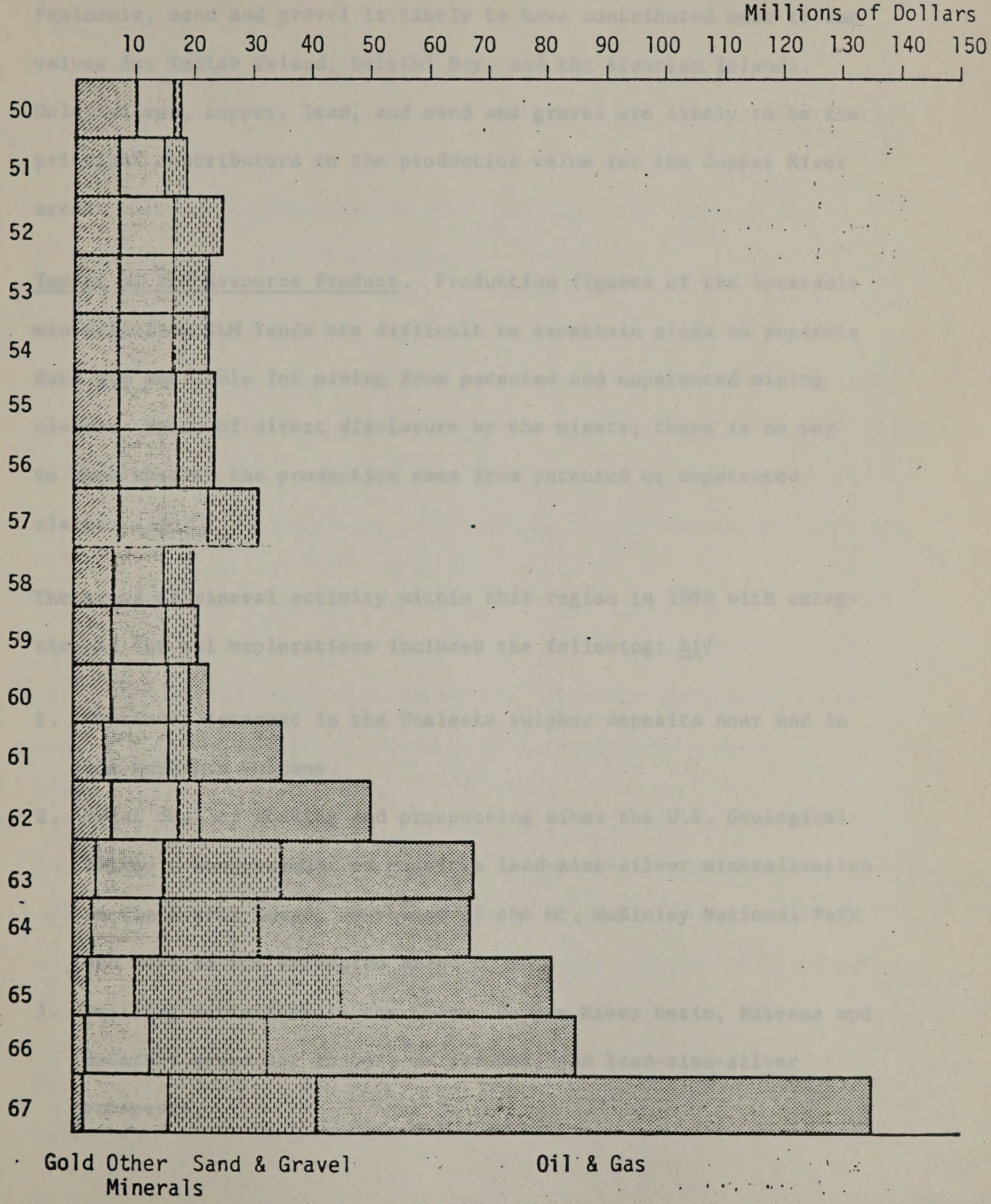
Figure 101 graphically illustrates the value of Alaska's mineral production.

This region's share of the total production value in 1967 was estimated at $129,883,000. 40/ No direct breakdown by minerals and subregion were available, but the production values were contributed from the following areas:

	In Thousands
Cook Inlet-Susitna	$ 67,233
Copper River	4,255
Kenai Peninsula	49,341
Kodiak Island	20
Bristol Bay	1
Aleutian Islands	33

FIGURE 101

VALUE OF ALASKA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION
(1950-1967)



Source: Alaska Statistical Review, State of Alaska, Department of Economic Development, 1969

Aside from oil and gas production from the Cook Inlet and Kenai Peninsula, sand and gravel is likely to have contributed most to the values for Kodiak Island, Bristol Bay, and the Aleutian Islands. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and sand and gravel are likely to be the principal contributors to the production value for the Copper River area.

Impact of BLM Resource Product. Production figures of the locatable minerals from BLM lands are difficult to ascertain since no separate data are available for mining from patented and unpatented mining claims. Short of direct disclosure by the miners, there is no way to know whether the production came from patented or unpatented claims.

The areas of mineral activity within this region in 1968 with exception of the oil explorations included the following: 41/

1. Continued interest in the Unalaska sulphur deposits near and in the Makushin Volcano.
2. Great deal of staking and prospecting after the U.S. Geological Survey's announcement of possible lead-zinc-silver mineralization in the Alaska Range, southwest of the Mt. McKinley National Park and west of the Talkeetna area.
3. Drilling activities in the Slana, Copper River basin, Nabesna and McCarthy areas for copper, molybdenum, and lead-zinc-silver prospects.

4. Reworking of the Kennecott Copper Mines dump in the McCarthy area, where a small amount of copper was flown out and shipped to Japan by way of the Alcan Highway to Vancouver, B.C. in 1967.
5. Test shipments of several tons of coal to Japan from Bering River coal fields.
6. Renewed interest in drilling and sampling of the Beluga coal field located west of Anchorage.

But, most important to this region was the crude oil production from the Cook Inlet Basin and Kenai Peninsula, which reached a daily production rate of 175,000 barrels in April 1968. 42/ Production for 1968 totaled 66,148,000 barrels valued at $179,500,000. 43/ It is expected that production will peak at 275,000 to 330,000 barrels per day. 44/

Natural gas production from the Cook Inlet Basin in 1968 totaled 49,326 million cubic feet, valued at $8.4 million. Gas production from this area is expected to grow with increasing demand for power generation, oil field repressurization, domestic use, petro-chemical production and natural gas liquification.

Presently, one oil refinery with a 20,000 barrel per day capacity, an ammonia-urea complex and a liquified natural gas plant are operational in the Kenai area of this region. A second oil refinery of about the same capacity is now under construction in the same area.

BLM leases located in the Cook Inlet Resource Area (primarily State selected lands on which patents have not yet been issued) contributed

12,983,363 barrels of oil or 45 percent and 26,940,763 cubic feet of natural gas or about 43 percent of the total 1967 oil and gas production. 45/

In terms of royalty and rental receipts from these leases, the State of Alaska's share of 90 percent was $3,526,398 for rentals and $4,070,451 for royalty. 46/

Figures 105 to 110, located in the Other Land Uses section, shows the number of areas of mineral leasing and mineral locations for Region II by subregions.

It is reported that the oil and gas industry spent about $1,300 million for investment and operational cost during the past 10 years in this region. In 1967, the oil companies employed about 700 people and the drilling, geophysical, and the supply and service firms closely affiliated to the industry employed 1800 people. 47/ Their activities were mostly centered in the Cook Inlet, Kenai Peninsula and Copper River areas. The payrolls for the oil companies in this region totaled $11,430,000, and for the affiliated firms $29,925,000 in 1967. 48/

The ultimate impact of these expenditures is not known. It is suspected that a portion of the payroll flowed out of the State with the non-resident employees in the industry, some of whom received both housing and board from the companies. Moreover, a good portion of the companies' expenditures for their operation in this region was spent in other states. 49/

By comparing the number employed in the employment sector of Mining (shown by election districts in Figures 68 to 76), it is possible to gain a measure of BLM mineral resource impact upon the local economy. For example, the Cordova-McCarthy election district, which takes in the settled areas like Cordova and McCarthy, provided employment to an estimated 30 people or 4.7 percent of the number of employed in the election district. It is likely that most of these people worked in the Wrangell Mountain area around McCarthy.

The Valdez-Chitina-Whittier election district, which takes in Valdez, Whittier, Chitina, Mentasta, Chistochina, Gakona, Gulkana, Glennallen, Copper Center and Nabesna, unfortunately for purposes of disclosure regulations shows no employment in the mining sector out of a total of 822 people employed in the election district. The Nabesna area is known to be one of the more active areas for mineral exploration and assessment work.

The Kenai-Cook Inlet election district's mining employment, about 43 percent, dependent on BLM oil leases, showed 415 persons employed in this sector or 17.1 percent of the total of 2,423 employed in the election district. The impact of the oil and gas and the petrochemical development has created a rapid increase in new housing starts in the Kenai area. 50/

The other election districts, including Kodiak with about 45 percent of the area still under BLM management responsibility and the Aleutian

and Bristol Bay with about 75 to 80 percent BLM lands, show little if any local impact resulting from the mining sector.

Coal, sand and gravel, stone, and barite production were consumed exclusively in Alaska. Natural gas and refined petroleum products exclusive of gasoline were also consumed in Alaska. The other mineral products, with exception of liquified natural gas exported to Japan, were shipped to the U.S. markets with little or no primary manufacturing.

1980 Outlook

It has been estimated that by 1980, the U.S. energy requirements will increase by about 75 percent and the metal requirements in terms of steel equivalents will increase by about 80 percent over the figures for 1960. 51/ Using the 1950 consumption rate, the President's Materials Policy Commission estimated by 1975, copper needs will increase by 45 percent, lead by 61 percent, zinc by 38 percent, tin by 27 percent, aluminum by 358 percent, finished steel by 62 percent, petroleum by 110 percent, coal by 56 percent and natural gas by 138 percent.

Exclusive of the protected markets, such as domestic oil production, the price and cost of producing minerals in the United States will likely determine how much is imported or produced nationally. It is also known that there are deposits of low grade ores in the mineralized areas of the "lower 48" States, closer to the national market than Alaska, which can be counted to enter the market at prices a

little above the present level. Thus, the Alaskan participation in the national market is highly sensitive to the supply, price and cost constraints. For the short outlook, coal and the base metals are likely to be more accessible in the far eastern market, particularly raw material deficient Japan.

While changes in the market for metallic minerals are hard to predict for Alaska, the likelihood for increased development and production of some of the currently produced minerals and some of the more promising known mineral deposits are briefly sketched below:

Oil - From its presently known reserves, production will probably total over a million barrels per day. Marketing will primarily be in the United States where Alaskan crude oil will enjoy the benefits of the higher domestic price and not be subject to foreign import quotas. The potentials for export to the European and Japanese markets also appear promising as Alaskan sources on the long term outlook would be politically more stable and more reliable than the other competing oil producing regions of the world. Refining in Alaska will be conducted comparatively on a small scale to supply Alaskan needs.

Natural Gas - With development of the North Slope oil and gas discoveries, local consumption now confined only to the Anchorage and Kenai areas will likely spread to Fairbanks and other regions readily accessible by gas pipelines. There will be a step-up in liquefied natural gas and petro-chemical exports to the United States and Japanese markets as production increases.

Coal - The coal deposits are promising, but the industry will be facing stiff competition from both hydro, other fossil fuels, and possibly thermal power generation in Alaska. While exclusively consumed for local use on a declining rate presently, future expansion during this decade of this industry will likely be oriented towards the far-eastern markets, particularly Japan.

The brightest prospects for the export development will be in the large reserve areas which are readily accessible and in close proximity to the sea, like the Bering River deposit in the South-Central region, where harbor facilities could be readily located.

Sand and Gravel, Stone and Barite - The 1967 and 1968 production comparison showed a 21 percent decrease for sand and gravel and 31 percent decrease for stone. 52/ The demand for both of these exclusively local consumed non-metallic mineral products is expected to increase with the impending highway and building construction activities associated with population growth and natural resource development.

Barite production also exclusively local consumed is expected to rise with the increasing need for drilling mud by the oil industry.

Precious Metals - Caught between a fixed selling price and increasing production cost, gold mining activity in Alaska has decreased sharply. The placer mining operations for gold will probably remain small at about the present level or generally increase with discovery of new high grade lodes. The potential for large scale lode operations,

however, appears better with the incentive for recovery of other minerals as by-products.

Although there are potentials for silver production from silver rich ores, silver will be chiefly produced as a by-product or co-product of gold, copper, lead, and zinc. In a sense, it will find its way into the market by helping to carry part of the production cost of the other products.

Platinum production from placer deposits will continue to be the major source of this metal for the United States. 53/ While production figures are confidential, the values for the undistributed category for minerals reported in Alaska for the recent years tend to indicate a declining production quantity of this mineral. Any new find of primary or by-product platinum resource is expected to boost production of this mineral.

Base Metals - Resumption of copper production appears likely. Continued exploratory and drilling activity on the Bornite deposits may indicate that the area is showing promise. Transportation development either by way of land or river appears to be one of the principal deterrents for development of this deposit. The Japanese have been also showing interest in the Wrangell Mountain deposits. There are also other copper deposits in the southeastern region of the State, particularly the Sumdum deposit with one percent ore, which could be developed. Arthur D. Little Inc.'s report to the State concluded that by benefication to 25 percent copper concentrate, it would be

economically feasible to smelter the concentrates in either Tacoma or Japan. 54/

In the same report, Arthur D. Little Inc. concluded that development of the low grade iron deposits, particularly those located near deep water access like the Klukwan, Port Snettisham, and Union Bay deposits, could be economically developed by benefication into high grade (62 percent ore) concentrate and shipped to Japan for smeltering. 55/

The position of Alaska mercury production, while on a declining trend, can also be expected to improve with the active exploration under way in the State. Production of antimony will primarily be a by-product of mercury furnacing operations.

There are other minerals which are not mentioned, but were produced in the past. Potential for their production or new mineral production may be brightened if rich concentrates or lower grade concentrates in commercially exploitable quantities are discovered.

With exception of the Outer Continental Shelf, oil and gas dependency on lands under jurisdiction of the BLM within this region is generally expected to decrease. The Native land claims settlement, resumption of State land selection program and patenting of the State selected lands will reduce the number of oil and gas leases held by BLM in this region.

It is expected that most of the lands with potential for oil discovery will be in parts of the lands granted to the Natives or selected by

the State. In contrast, most of the locatable minerals will likely continue to be located on the unappropriated public domain lands of this region. The areas where the metallic minerals are likely to be found may not be under State pressure for land selections.

Projections on this region's economic base growth in terms of wage and salary payment shows petroleum rising from $23.2 million in 1967 to $32.2 million in 1975. Petrochemicals moved from zero in 1967 to $1.7 million in 1975 (Figure 39).

WATER

Present Situation

Production and Consumption. From a natural runoff source of about 580 bdg, including 130 bdg originating in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory and an extensive but little known ground water resource, the 1965 withdrawal and consumption estimates for Alaska totaled 922 mgd. 56/

The withdrawals and consumption use were for the following purposes: 57/

	In mgd.
Power withdrawal:	748
Other withdrawals:	
Rural domestic	8
Municipal (public supplied)	32
Industrial (self supplied)	102
Steam electric power	20
Consumptive use:	
Rural domestic	1
Municipal	7
Industrial	4
Total	922

Included in the total use estimate is 25 mgd from ground water source. Other instream use demand not readily quantifiable involves navigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife needs.

As noticeable in Figure 102, the Alaska water crop is fairly well distributed throughout the State. Region II's share of this distribution is reflected by the tabulations for the Copper, Susitna, Nushagak, and Kvichak Rivers and the Iliamna, Becharof, Naknek, Tustumena and Clark Lakes shown on Figures 103 and 104.

Impact of BLM Resource Product. BLM lands within this region contributed an estimated average discharge of 65.2 bgd out of a total 88.9 bgd. By the major rivers, the BLM contributions were as follows: 58/

	Average Discharge BGD	Percent of Discharge
Copper	28.9	85
Susitna	9.2	33
Nushagak	12.9	100
Kvichak	14.2	100
	65.2	

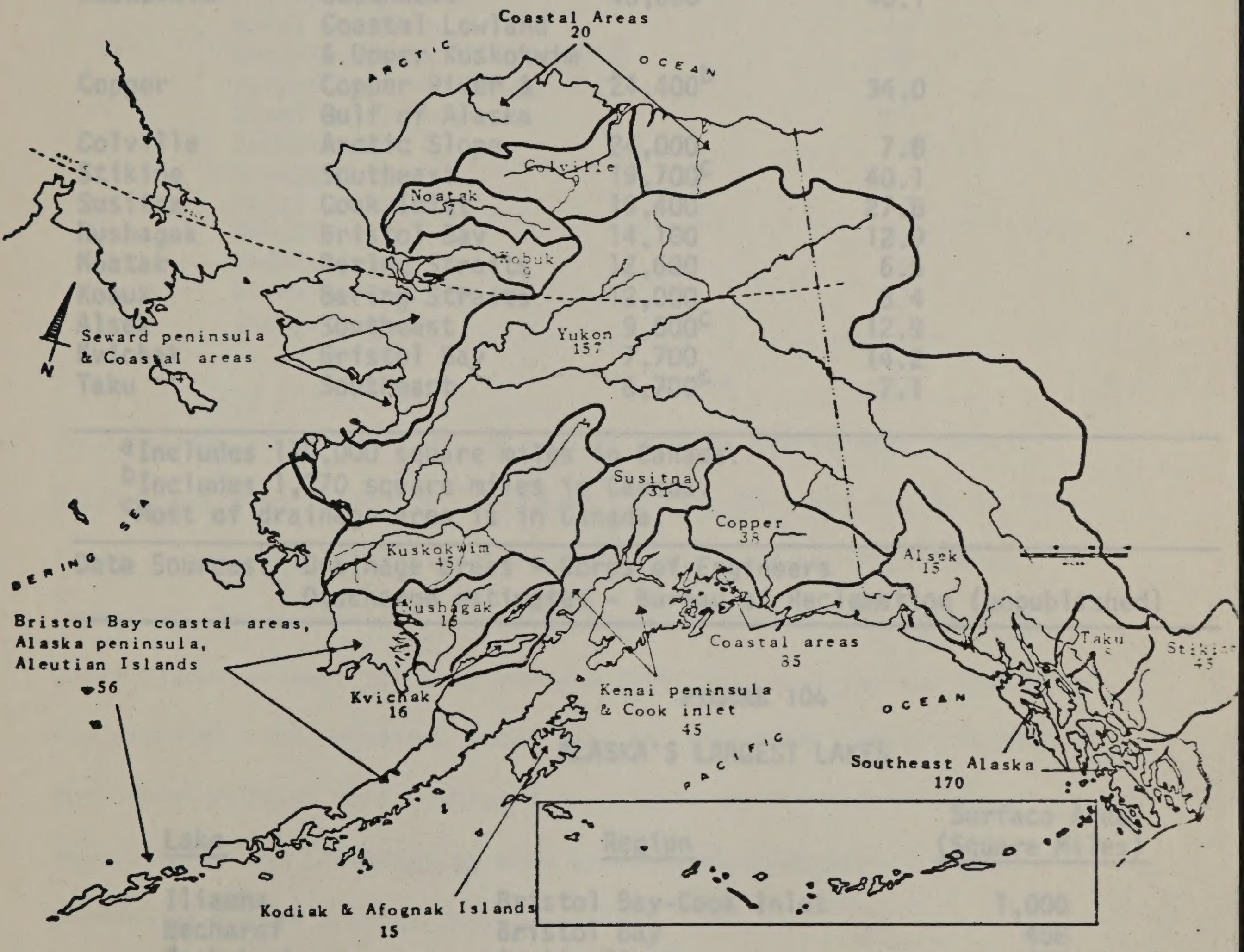
Except for specific situations of high sediment content of glacier-fed streams and high organic and iron content of ground and surface waters derived from muskeg and swamp areas, water quality is known to be good throughout Region II. 59/

Knowledge of ground water resources is limited to the more settled areas of Anchorage (including Palmer) and the Kenai Peninsula within this region. 60/

FIGURE 102

Distribution of
Alaska's Water Crop
(Millions of Acre-Feet)

(Alaska Water Crop totals 800 M.A.F. per year, including 150 M.A.F. inflow from Canada.)



Source: Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning , 1968

FIGURE 103

MAJOR RIVERS OF ALASKA

River	Region	Drainage Area Square Miles	Estimated Average Discharge bgd	Remarks
Yukon	- -	330,000[a]	139.5	
(Koyukuk)	Koyukuk-Lower Yukon	(32,600)	20.7	Yukon Tributary
(Tanana)	Tanana	(44,500)	22.0	Yukon Tributary
(Porcupine)	Upper Yukon-Porcupine	(46,200)	12.3	Yukon Tributary
Kuskokwim	Southwest Coastal Lowland & Upper Kuskokwim	43,600	40.1	
Copper	Copper River & Gulf of Alaska	24,400[b]	34.0	
Colville	Arctic Slope	24,000	7.8	
Stikine	Southeast	19,700[c]	40.1	
Susitna	Cook Inlet	19,400	27.8	
Nushagak	Bristol Bay	14,100	12.9	
Noatak	Bering Straits	12,600	6.5	
Kobuk	Bering Straits	12,000	8.4	
Alsek	Southeast	9,500[c]	12.9	
Kvichak	Bristol Bay	7,700	14.2	
Taku	Southeast	6,700[c]	7.1	

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[a] Includes 110,000 square miles in Canada.
[b] Includes 1,270 square miles in Canada.
[c] Most of drainage area is in Canada.

Data Sources: Drainage areas - Corps of Engineers
Discharge estimates - Bureau of Reclamation (unpublished)

FIGURE 104

ALASKA'S LARGEST LAKES

Lake	Region	Surface Area (Square Miles)
Iliamna	Bristol Bay-Cook Inlet	1,000
Becharof	Bristol Bay	458
Teshekpuk	Arctic Slope	315
Naknek	Bristol Bay	242
Tustumena	Cook Inlet	117
Clark	Cook Inlet	110
Dall	Southwest Coastal Lowlands	100

Source: *Principal Lakes of the United States*, Geological Survey Circular No. 476.

Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska , 1968

1980 Outlook

Dependent on the level of future hydro development, water withdrawals and consumption for the State are projected to total about 9,485 mgd. By uses, the projection is distributed as follows: 61/

	In mgd.
Power withdrawal:	8,900
Other withdrawals:	
Rural domestic	11
Municipal (public supplied)	120
Industrial (self supplied)	200
Steam electric power	200
Irrigation	4
Consumptive use:	
Rural domestic	2
Municipal	24
Industrial	20
Steam electric power	1
Irrigation	3
Total	9,485

With the projected water use at 1.5 percent of the natural run-off supply, any water resource development during the next decade on BLM lands, except for local situations, will not have any significant impact on the total water supply of Alaska. However, abundance of water resources does not preclude BLM from participating and developing plans for soil erosion, water quality, and flood plain controls, and other emerging water management problems as the vast public domain under its jurisdiction will continue to contribute a major portion of Alaska's water resources.

Alaska is often looked upon for available excess water to be distributed to the water deficient areas of Canada, United States and northern Mexico. 62/

OTHER LAND USES

Present Situation

The statewide land status as of July 1968, portrayed the following land ownership distribution: 63/

	Acres
Federal withdrawal	85,482,000
State lands	5,573,000
State lands tentatively approved	8,693,000
Private lands	815,000
Unperfected entries (including State selections)	4,000,000
Open public domain	260,918,600
Total	365,481,600

Except for location of metalliferous minerals and modification or amendments demonstrated to be in the public interest, all forms of appropriation and disposition under the public land laws halted with the withdrawal of unreserved lands by Public Land Order 4582 in January 1969. Prior to this withdrawal, most land disposal action was already suspended as of December 1966 in deference to the Native claims of aboriginal possession covering almost all of Alaska. This suspension is reflected in the related land activities cited below.

At the time when land disposal action was suspended, the State had applied for 25 million acres under its land selection rights for 104,450,000 acres, was granted patent to about five million acres, and had obtained tentative approval to about eight million acres. 64/

Patents issued during the year of 1968 totaled 195,705 acres with about 4,503 acres going to private ownership and 195,400 acres going to the State. 65/

Claims, entries, and selection where settlement and appropriation occurred under the land laws, but patents not yet issued, were estimated at 322,000 acres and 266,000 acres for final entries. 66/

Mining claims are difficult to identify largely because of the outmoded procedures for recording the claims. The College Office of the State's Division of Mines and Geology reported there were 7,368 claims recorded. There was about a three-fold increase in claims filed during 1967.

Mineral leases and/or prospecting permits covered about seven million acres as of June 30, 1968. 67/

Figures 105 to 110 illustrate a closer portrayal of the land status for this region as of June, 1968. Among other information, acreages of Federal withdrawals, State selections, other patented or claimed land and Native protest are shown for the Copper River, Cook Inlet, Gulf of Alaska, Kodiak, Aleutian and Bristol Bay subregions. (Correlating maps for the status listed are shown in the Federal Field Committee's report Alaska Native and the Land.)

Another measure of land status by areas of total or major BLM management responsibilities is shown in the Initial Analysis Roster tabulations of Figure 111. These compilations show that the BLM lands in the Cook Inlet, Glennallen, and Bristol Bay Resource Areas represented 4, 16, and 15 percent respectively or 35 percent of the total Anchorage District's administrative boundary area of 177,640,000 acres.

FIGURE 105

CURRENT LAND STATUS, COPPER RIVER REGION

Total Area		16,500,000 acres
Withdrawals		259,041 acres
Paxson Lake - pending classification/legislation	8,000 acres	
PSR/PSC	250,000 acres	
Copper Center N.R.	1,041 acres	
State Selections		340,000 acres
Selected Only	0	
Tentatively Approved	250,000 acres	
Patented	90,000 acres	

Other Patented or Claimed Lands

Patented - included in state selection patented above

Claimed/Entered 30,900 acres

Mineral leasing

1 medium area - federal oil and gas leases

Mineral locations

21 areas - gold placer
13 areas - known production
48 areas - probable locations

Petitions under Act of May 1, 1936:

Within region: Chitina, Copper Center (not platted)

Native Protests:

Within region

A-061646 (F-033429), Gulkana Athabascans, 2,245,000 acres
A-061650 (F-033402), Mentasta Village, 592,800 acres
A-062051 , Copper Center Village, 1,102,300 acres
AA-545 (F-155) , Ahtna Tannah Ninnah Association, 13,401,400 acres

Overlap from adjacent regions

F-028757 (AA-897) , Northway Village - see Tanana region
AA-648 , Chugach Association et al., see Prince William Sound region

Public Domain - Estimate	15,875,000 acres

Source: U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands and Minerals, Anchorage, Alaska.

FIGURE 106

CURRENT LAND STATUS, GULF OF ALASKA REGION

Total Area		12,500,000 acres
Withdrawals		3,731,980 acres
Chugach N.F.	3,726,000 acres	
Middleton Island (Mil.)	5,500 acres	
Tatitlek N.R.	480 acres	
State Selections		1,000,000 acres
Selected Only	400,000 acres	
Tentatively Approved	600,000 acres	
Patented	0	

Other Patented or Claimed Lands

Patented	49,200 acres
Claims/Entries	9,000 acres
Mineral Leasing	

Two small, two medium areas of federal oil and gas leasing - includes one known oil field
Three small areas of state oil and gas leasing
One area, federal coal prospecting permits

Mineral Locations

7 areas - gold placer
28 areas - known production
40 plus areas - probable locations

Petitions under Act of May 1, 1936:

Within the region: Tatitlek, Port Graham, Chenega*

Native Protests:

A-062052, Yakutat Village, 260,000 acres
AA-541 , Chugach Native Association, Tatitlek Village, Chugachimute Tribe, and Eyak Native Tribe, 366,700 acres
AA-648 , Chugach Native Association, Tatitlek Village, Chugachimute Tribe, and Villages of Port Graham and English Bay, 12,000,000 acres

Public Domain - Estimate	7,700,000 acres

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands and Minerals, Anchorage, Alaska.

*Village destroyed in March 27, 1964, earthquake.

Source: Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 107

CURRENT LAND STATUS, COOK INLET REGION

Total Area		17,500,000 acres
Withdrawals		2,360,500 acres
Kenai Moose Range	1,730,000 acres	
Chugach N.F.	500,000 acres	
Military	70,000 acres	
Tyonek N.R.	27,000 acres	
Miscellaneous, PP, PSR, PSC	20,000 acres	
Tuxedni N.W.R.	6,500 acres	
Lake George Recreation	5,000 acres	
Eklutna N.R.	2,000 acres	
State Selections		5,100,000 acres
Selected Only	300,000 acres	
Tentatively Approved	700,000 acres	
Patented	4,100,000 acres	
Other Patented or Claimed Land		
Patented	250,000 acres	
Claimed/Entered	100,000 acres	
Mineral Leasing		

22 areas--state/federal coal prospecting permits
6 areas--state/federal coal leases
1 small area--"Indian" oil and gas leases
1 large area--state oil and gas leases
5 small, 1 medium area--federal oil and gas leases
13 known gas fields
4 known oil fields

Mineral Locations

45 areas--placer gold
21 areas--known production
62 areas--probable locations

Petitions under Act of May 1, 1936:

Within region: Eklutna, Tyonek

Partially within region: Nondalton, Newhalen, Kokhanok, Port Graham, Alexandrovsk (English Bay, not platted)

Native Protests:

Within region

A-067547 (F-035181), Cantwell Natives, 1,336,900 acres
AA-368, Eklutna Village, 437,800 acres
AA-574, Eklutna Village, 23,000 acres
AA-699 (F-440), Nondalton-Lime Hills Natives, 20,028,600 acres, see also Bristol Bay and Kuskokwim regions
AA-714, Kenaitze Association and Tribe, 4,540,000 acres

Overlap from adjacent regions

A-061646, Gulkana Athabascans, see Copper River region
AA-545 (F-155), Ahtna Tannah Ninnah Association, see Copper River region
AA-648, Chugach Association, et al., see Prince William Sound region
AA-681 (F-392), Nikolai and Telida Villages, see Kuskokwim region
AA-872, Kodiak, et al., see Kodiak region

Public Domain--Estimate	9,600,000 acres

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands and Minerals, Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 108

CURRENT LAND STATUS, KODIAK REGION

Total Area		8,500,000 acres
Withdrawals		3,658,500 acres
Kodiak Bear Refuge	1,815,000 acres	
Katmai N.M.	1,300,000 acres	
Chugach N.F.	500,000 acres	
Karluk N.R.	35,000 acres	
Semidi N.W.R.	8,500 acres	
State Selections		1,010,000 acres
Selected Only	130,000 acres	
Tentatively Approved	820,000 acres	
Patented	60,000 acres	
Other Patented or Claimed Lands		
Patented	10,000 acres	
Claimed/Entered	5,000 acres	

Mineral Leasing

Four small areas - federal oil and gas leases
Two small areas - state oil and gas leases

Mineral locations

7 areas - gold placer
7 areas - known production
12 areas - probable locations

Petitions under Act of May 1, 1936:

Within region: Akhiok (Alitak), Koguyak (village moved), Chignik, Karluk, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie
Partially within region: Perryville, Kokhanok

Native Protests :

All region - AA-872, Kodiak, Bristol Bay, and Alaska Peninsula Native Associations, 53,719,300 acres. See also Bristol Bay region

Public Domain - Estimate	3,800,000 acres

Source: U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands and Minerals, Anchorage, Alaska.

FIGURE 109

CURRENT LAND STATUS, BRISTOL BAY REGION

Total Area		17,000,000 acres
Withdrawals		1,398,000 acres
Katmai N.M.	1,398,000 acres	
State Selections		2,010,000 acres
Selected Only	375,000 acres	
Tentatively Approved	1,625,000 acres	
Patented	10,000 acres	
Other Patented or Claimed Lands		
Patented	10,000 acres	
Claimed/Entered	25,000 acres	

Mineral leasing

5 small, 1 large area - federal oil and gas leases

Mineral locations

5 areas - gold placer
3 areas - known production
8 areas - probable locations

Petitions under Act of May 1, 1936 :

Within region: Kokhanok, Newhalen, Nondalton, So. Naknek
Partially within region: Kwethlok, Quinhagok, Goodnews Bay, Sleetmute, Akiak, Ekwok (not platted).

Native Protests :

Within region

A-056255, Aleknagik Natives, 59,000 acres
AA-699 (F-440), Nondalton-Lime Hills Natives, 20,028,600, see also Cook Inlet and Kuskokwim regions
AA-872, Kodiak, Bristol Bay, and Alaska Peninsula Native Association, 53,719,300 acres, see also Kodiak region

Overlap from adjacent region

AA-373 (F-108), Bethel Villages - see Y-K Delta region

Public Domain - Estimate	13,500,000 acres

Source: U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands and Minerals, Anchorage, Alaska.

Source: Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 110

CURRENT LAND STATUS, ALEUTIAN REGION

Total Area		**13,900,000 acres**
Withdrawals		**3,268,000 acres**
Aleutian Island N.W.R.	2,720,000 acres	
Izenbeck N.W.R.	415,000 acres	
Akutan N.R.	72,000 acres	
Adak Military	(61,000)acres	
Pribolof Reserve	50,000 acres	
Attu Military*	(12,000)acres	
Simeonof N.W.R.	10,500 acres	
Bogoslof N.W.R.	500 acres	
Amaknak Island N.R.	(110)acres	
State Selections - none		**0 acres**
Other Patented or Claimed Lands		
Patented	5,000 acres	
Claimed/Entered	10,000 acres	
Mineral leasing		

One medium area - federal oil and gas leases
State oil and gas leases offshore on north side of Peninsula

Mineral locations

1 area - placer gold
2 areas - known production
4 areas - probable locations

Petitions under Act of May 1, 1936:

Within region:	Akutan, Atka, King Cove, Belkofski, Nikolski, (unidentified)
Partially within region:	Perryville, Chignik

Native Protests:

A-067702, St. George Village, 58,000 acres
AA-872 , Kodiak, Bristol Bay, and Alaska Peninsula Native Association, 53,719,300 acres, see also Kodiak and Bristol Bay regions

Public Domain - Estimate	**10,600,000 acres**

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands and Minerals, Anchorage, Alaska.

***The major portion of this military withdrawal is in process of transfer to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior**

Source: Alaska Native and The Land, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, 1968

FIGURE 111

TOTAL ANCHORAGE DISTRICT
(by resource area to
nearest 10,000 acres)

January 6, 1970

Resource Area	BLM Lands (PD)	Percent of total District	Other Lands	Percent of Total District	Total Resource Area	Percent of total Distric
1. Cook Inlet	7,940,000	4	16,060,000	9	24,000,000	13
2. McGrath	60,290,000	34	5,110,000	3	65,400,000	37
3. *Southeastern	3,160,000	2	18,370,000	10	21,530,000	12
4. Glennallen	25,790,000	16	4,220,000	2	30,010,000	18
5. Bristol Bay	26,970,000	15	9,730,000	5	36,700,000	20
TOTAL DISTRICT	124,150,000	71	53,490,000	29	177,640,000	100

* Not a Resource Area

Other lands located within the Cook Inlet, Glennallen, and Bristol Bay Resource Areas accounted for 9, 2, and 5 percent respectively or 16 percent of the total District's area.

A little less than half of the BLM lands within this region, more specifically 22,464,000 acres in the Glennallen Resource Area and 6,500,000 acres in the Bristol Bay Resource Area, were classified in 1968 under the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964. 68/ With exception of certain designated disposal areas, a major portion of the public domain lands within the classified area were retained for multiple use management and segregated from entries under the Homestead, Native Allotment, Small Tract, Trade and Manufacturing Headquarters and Homesite Acts, townsites, and general selections by the State of Alaska.

Agricultural Uses. Exclusive of the lands leased for grazing on the public domain, there were about 72,000 acres of farm lands in Alaska in 1968. About a fourth of the farm lands was used for crops and the balance was in pasture and uncleared lands. 69/ Approximately 80 percent or 13,840 acres of the total utilized cropland was located in the Matanuska Valley and Kenai Peninsula of the South-Central region.

There were no recorded uses of BLM lands for cropland in 1968 within this region. There were, however, 32 grazing leases on BLM lands, covering about 1,374,347 acres (see Livestock Feed section).

Urban and Industrial Uses. The urban and industrial acreages for this region are not known. Almost all of the urban and industrial uses

of land occurred in the Matanuska-Susitna, the Greater Anchorage, Kodiak, and the Kenai Peninsula Boroughs. All four of these boroughs are located within the BLM's designated Cook Inlet Resource Area. Nearly half of the State's selections and a major portion of the lands patented to the State are located within this Resource Area. 70/

Native Village Uses. Aside from the Bristol Bay Borough, there are no incorporated local or city governments within the Bristol Bay and Glennallen Resource Areas. Most of the Native villages located throughout the BLM Resource Areas are established on unpatented public domain land.

Out of about 60 villages within Region II in 1968 (17 in Bristol Bay, 14 in Aleutian, 10 in Kodiak, and 4 in the Copper River subregions), only six villages were established on lands where deeds have been issued. 71/

1980 Outlook

It could be stated that the BLM lands within this region are suited for a variety of uses. The limited economy, the broad but limited existing land use patterns, location and limited accessibility factors, and the sparse population characteristics of the settled areas on BLM lands, however, all tend to make a neat profile of land use allocations relative to other uses and needs difficult to establish.

Short of a major mineral discovery or development of the currently known minerals on the public lands within this region, the initial areas of residential development on BLM lands within this planning

horizon will likely follow the expansion paths of the existing settlements.

Transportation facilities, principally the pipeline and highway development in the Glennallen Resource Area, will require rights of way across BLM lands, but it will take a more substantial economic expansion in this Resource Area for its slowly growing population to be able to sustain an urban and agricultural development of any sufficiency.

It is expected that a good portion of the Native villages located within the BLM's resource areas will likely continue to rely on the public domain lands for varying degrees of their subsistence economy. It is also expected that there will be need for land to develop the service oriented trades associated with new road developments and tourist and recreation oriented industries in the Glennallen and Bristol Bay Resource Areas. But on balance, the demand for additional lands during this planning period for urban and agricultural expansion and development will not be very significant.

The modifying influence of the impending Native land claims settlement and continuance of the State's land selection program will likely reduce dependency on public lands for the more intensive types of land uses within all three BLM resource areas in Region II.

FOOTNOTES

Contribution of BLM Resources

1. Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1961 Alaska Agricultural Statistics (Palmer,Alaska, 1961), p. 6, and 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics (Palmer, Alaska, 1968), pp. 16 and 17.

2. Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, pp. 12 and 13.

3. Ibid., p. 9 (computed from table).

4. AUM's computed from livestock inventory compiled in 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics.

5. Hugh A. Johnson and Harold T. Jorgenson, The Land Resources of Alaska (University of Alaska: University Publishers, 1963), p. 117.

6. Anchorage District Records.

7. Ibid.

8. Internal report, BLM Alaska State Office.

9. Anchorage District Records.

10. Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, p. 18.

11. Anchorage District Records.

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13. Alan M. Courtright, "Fish and Game: Alaska's Main Crop," Wildlife, Outdoor Recreation and Alaska's Economy (Alaska, 1964), p. 2.

14. University of Alaska, Institute of Social Economic and Government Research, "Forest Resource Utilization in Alaska," Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, Vol. lV, No. 5, September 1967, p.3.

15. Ibid., p. 3.

16. Internal report, Anchorage District.

17. State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands Annual Report for 1968 (Anchorage, Alaska, 1969), p. s-1 and U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Chugach Working Circle Timber Management Plan (Anchorage, Alaska, 1967), p. c-26.

18. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning, A Subregional Economic Analysis of Alaska (Anchorage, Alaska, 1968), p. 183.

19. Verner W. Clapp, The Primary Woods Industry in Alaska; A Directory of Loggers, Sawmills and Other Primary Forest Industries in the State of Alaska. (Office of State and Private Forestry, 1969), pp. 12-15.

20. Michael R.C. Massie, Marketing Hardwoods from Alaska's Susitna Valley, SEG Report No. 9 (University of Alaska, 1966), p. 89.

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22. U.S. Department of Commerce, A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy, p. II-2.

23. State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands, Draft copy of Chapter V from Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan, p. V 9 and 10.

24. U.S. Department of Commerce, A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy, p. II-7.

25. Harold W. Steinhoff, Values of Wildlife and Related Recreation on the Kenai National Moose Range (University of Alaska, 1969), p. 21.

26. Ibid., p. 19.

27. See resident participation days tabulation on Table A of Appendix.

28. From Alaska hunting and fishing license sales record obtained from Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

29. Internal report, Anchorage District for Copper River Classification.

30. Estimate from Wildlife Specialist, BLM State Office.

31. U.S. Department of Commerce, A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy, p. II-3.

32. State of Alaska, Draft copy of Chapter V from Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan, Exhibit V-4.

33. U.S. Department of Commerce, A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy, p. X-2.

34. Ibid., p. XI-2.

35. State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines and Geology, Report for the Year 1968 (College, Alaska, 1968), p. 3.

36. Ibid., p. 3.

37. Ibid., p. 3.

38. Ibid., p. 3.

39. Ibid., p. 3.

40. State of Alaska, Department of Economic Development, Division of Industrial Development, Alaska Statistical Review (Juneau, Alaska, 1969), p. 8.

41. State of Alaska, Report for the Year 1968, pp. 10-11.

42. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, A Sub-regional Economic Analysis of Alaska, p. 145.

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46. State of Alaska, Alaska Statistical Review, p. 24.

47. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, A Sub-regional Economic Analysis of Alaska,p. 146.

48. *Ibid.*, p. 146.

49. *Ibid.*, pp. 146-147.

50. *Ibid.*, p. 75.

51. Hans H. Landsberg et al., *Resources in America's Future* (John Hopkins Press, 1962), p. 6.

52. State of Alaska, *Report for the Year 1968*, p. 6.

53. *Ibid.*, p. 5.

54. Arthur D. Little Inc., *Alaska's Mineral Resources as a Base for Industrial Development* (State of Alaska, 1962), p. 66.

55. *Ibid.*, p. 56.

56. U.S. Water Resource Council, *The Nation's Water Resources* (Superintendent of Documents, Washington D.C., 1968), p. 6-18-6.

57. *Ibid.*, p. 6-18-6.

58. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, *The Native and the Land* (Superintendent of Documents, Washington D.C., 1968), p. 329.

59. U.S. Water Resource Council, The Nation's Water Resources, p. 6-18-1.

60. Federal Field Committee for Develpoment Planning in Alaska› *The Native and the Land*, p. 330.

61. U.S. Water Resource Council, *The Nation's Water Resources*, pp. 6-18-8 and 6-18-9.

62. North American Water and Power Alliance, *NAWAPA Water for the Next One Hundred Years*, p. 1.

63. From BLM Division of Lands, Alaska State Office.

64. University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, "Native Land Claim", *Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions*, Vol. IV, No. 6, November 1967, p. 5.

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67. Ibid., p. 88.

68. From BLM, Division of Land, State Office records.

69. Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1968 Alaska Agricultural Statistics, p. 2.

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APPENDIX

TABULATION A

ESTIMATED REGIONAL RESIDENT PARTICIPATION DAYS ON BLM LANDS (1967) FOR SELECT ACTIVITIES

Election District	Participation Days on BLM Lands
No. 7 (a)	61,500
8 (b)	243,800
9 (c)	167,900
10 (c)	2,839,100
11 (c)	55,300
12 (c)	247,400
13 (d)	448,200
14 (e)	1,035,000
15 (e)	580,700
	5,678,900

(a) Assumed 25 percent of select activities on BLM lands.

(b) Assumed 80 percent of listed activities on BLM lands.

(c) Compiled by using annual per capita participation days and percent of participation by type data from State of Alaska Department of Natural Resource survey. Assumed only trip and vacation type circumstances of participation on BLM lands. Used 80 percent of the trip and vacation type percentage of participation, as shown on Figures 79 and 80 for BLM allocation.

(d) Assumed 40 percent of listed activities on BLM lands.

(e) Assumed 100 percent of listed activities on BLM lands.

TABULATION B

ESTIMATED TOURIST PARTICIPATION DAYS ON BLM LANDS WITHIN REGION (1967) FOR SELECT ACTIVITIES

	PARTICIPATION DAYS
Estimated tourist participation days by select activities in State	1,225,000
Assumed 57 percent of tourist visited Region*	698,300
Assumed 50 percent of tourist visiting Region spent time on BLM lands	349,200

*57 percent of tourist visited Anchorage area in 1967

ESTIMATED REGIONAL RESIDENT PARTICIPATION DAYS ON BLM LANDS (1967)

Election District No.9

Activity	Total Participation Days	Percent of Participation Days by Type		Percent of * Participation Days on BLM	Participation Days on BLM
		Trip	Vacation		
Trail related:					
Walking	124,000	2	12	11.2	13,900
Nature study	37,600	5	18	18.4	6,900
Hiking	17,700	13	29	33.6	5,900
Snowmobiling	13,300	1	2	2.4	300
Canoeing	4,400	13	37	40.0	1,800
Motorcycling	24,300	1	5	4.8	1,200
Sightseeing	124,300	5	29	27.2	33,800
Driving for pleasure	153,000	2	17	15.2	23,300
Picnicking	74,600	8	21	23.2	17,300
Fishing:					
Fresh water	49,200	13	22	28.0	13,800
Ice	3,700	2	6	6.4	200
Boating	36,300	9	17	20.8	7,600
Camping:					
Developed site	18,900	29	57	68.8	13,000
Undeveloped site	14,900	23	64	71.6	10,700
Swimming (Lake and stream)	19,800	7	24	24.8	4,900
Hunting:					
Big game	18,500	16	37	42.4	7,800
Small game	12,500	10	26	28.8	3,600
Waterfowl	5,900	13	27	32.0	1,900
					167,900

Source: Annual per capita participation days and percent of participation days by trip from State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources

* 80 percent of the sum of the trip and vacation percent of participation days

ESTIMATED REGIONAL RESIDENT PARTICIPATION DAYS ON BLM LANDS (1967)

Election District No. 10

Activity	Total Participation Days	Percent of Participation Days by Type		Percent of * Participation Days on BLM	Participation Days on BLM
		Trip	Vacation		
Trail related:					
Walking	2,096,100	2	12	11.2	234,800
Nature study	636,300	5	18	18.4	117,100
Hiking	299,500	13	29	33.6	100,600
Snowmobiling	224,600	1	2	2.4	5,400
Canoeing	74,900	13	37	40.0	30,000
Motorcycling	411,700	1	5	4.8	19,800
Sightseeing	2,102,200	5	29	27.2	571,800
Driving for pleasure	2,587,400	2	17	15.2	393,300
Picnicking	1,261,300	8	21	23.2	292,600
Fishing:					
Fresh water	832,200	13	22	28.0	233,000
Ice	62,600	2	6	6.4	4,000
Boating	614,500	9	17	20.8	127,800
Camping:					
Developed site	320,000	29	57	68.8	220,200
Undeveloped site	251,400	23	64	71.6	180,000
Swimming (Lake and stream)	334,200	7	24	24.8	82,900
Hunting:					
Big game	312,700	16	37	42.4	132,600
Small game	212,600	10	26	28.8	61,200
Waterfowl	100,000	13	27	32.0	32,000
					2,839,100

Source: Annual per capita participation days and percent of participation days by trip from State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources

*** 80 percent of the sum of the trip and vacation percent of participation days**

ESTIMATED REGIONAL RESIDENT PARTICIPATION DAYS ON BLM LANDS (1967)

Election District No. 11

Activity	Total Participation Days	Percent of Participation Days by Type		Percent of * Participation Days on BLM	Participation Days on BLM
		Trip	Vacation		
Trail related:					
Walking	40,800	2	12	11.2	4,600
Nature study	12,400	5	18	18.4	2,300
Hiking	5,800	13	29	33.6	1,900
Snowmobiling	4,400	1	2	2.4	100
Canoeing	1,500	13	37	40.0	600
Motorcycling	8,000	1	5	4.8	400
Sightseeing	40,900	5	29	27.2	11,100
Driving for pleasure	50,400	2	17	15.2	7,700
Picnicking	24,600	8	21	23.2	5,700
Fishing:					
Fresh water	16,200	13	22	28.0	4,500
Ice	1,200	2	6	6.4	100
Boating	12,000	9	17	20.8	2,500
Camping:					
Developed site	6,200	29	57	68.8	4,300
Undeveloped site	4,900	23	64	71.6	3,500
Swimming (Lake and stream)	6,500	7	24	24.8	1,600
Hunting:					
Big game	6,100	16	37	42.4	2,600
Small game	4,100	10	26	28.8	1,200
Waterfowl	2,000	13	27	32.0	600
					55,300

Source: Annual per capita participation days and percent of participation days by trip from State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources

* 80 percent of the sum of the trip and vacation percent of participation days

ESTIMATED REGIONAL RESIDENT PARTICIPATION DAYS ON BLM LANDS (1967)

Election District No. 12

Activity	Total Participation Days	Percent of Participation Days by Type		Percent of * Participation Days on BLM	Participation Days on BLM
		Trip	Vacation		
Trail related:					
Walking	182,600	2	12	11.2	20,400
Nature study	55,400	5	18	18.4	10,200
Hiking	26,100	13	29	33.6	8,800
Snowmobiling	19,600	1	2	2.4	500
Canoeing	6,500	13	37	40.0	2,600
Motorcycling	35,900	1	5	4.8	1,700
Sightseeing	183,100	5	29	27.2	49,900
Driving for pleasure	225,400	2	17	15.2	34,300
Picnicking	109,900	8	21	23.2	25,500
Fishing:					
Fresh water	72,400	13	22	28.0	20,300
Ice	5,500	2	6	6.4	400
Boating	53,500	9	17	20.8	11,100
Camping:					
Developed site	27,900	29	57	68.8	19,200
Undeveloped site	21,900	23	64	71.6	15,700
Swimming (Lake and stream)	29,100	7	24	24.8	7,200
Hunting:					
Big game	27,300	16	37	42.4	11,600
Small game	18,500	10	26	28.8	5,300
Waterfowl	8,700	13	27	32.0	2,800
					247,400

Source: Annual per capita participation days and percent of participation days by trip from State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources

* 80 percent of the sum of the trip and vacation percent of participation days

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